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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. XI, NO. 32.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## "REFORM" ON TOP.

### THE LOW TICKET SWEEPS GREAT-ER NEW YORK.

Election Returns From the City and Elsewhere, Though Incomplete, Show the Straight S. L. P. Ticket Has Stood Firm, While the Kangaroo Social Democracy Stumps.

Seth Low polled 295,217 votes last Tuesday, carrying all the boroughs except Queens. Shepard polled 264,266 votes. Low's vote over Shepard is 30,061. Jerome led the County ticket by about 3,000 votes.

In other States, Ohio gives a Republican majority of about 60,000. New Jersey's plurality for Franklin Murphy, the Republican gubernatorial candidate is from 10,000 to 12,000. The Republicans elect two-thirds of the Assembly and six out of seven Senators. Colorado, Kansas and Utah all show Republican success. Iowa's Republican majority is 90,000. Despite the efforts of W. J. Bryan, Nebraska went Republican. The Democratic vote in Pennsylvania is insignificant.

In San Francisco the Kangaroos have been out. Eugene E. Schmitt, the Union Labor candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a plurality of about 2,500. Asa R. Wells (Rep.) running second, and J. S. Tobin, third, in the race. Mr. Schmitt is the leader of an orchestra in a local theatre, and is also the secretary and manager of a machine shop. He has heretofore been known as a Republican, though he has never been prominent as a politician.

Of the other candidates on the municipal ticket, the Republicans elect the Auditor, Sheriff, Tax Collector, Treasurer, County Clerk, Public Administrator, and six Supervisors. The Democrats will have the City Attorney, Recorder, District Attorney, Coroner, two police Judges, and nine Supervisors. Besides the Mayor, the Union Labor party elected three Supervisors.

The Socialist Labor Party vote is, necessarily, incomplete, as it is one of the characteristics of the capitalist machinery of politics that the minority parties are ignored. Enough, however, is known to show that the Party has lost a few votes. This loss in the face of the mad delirium that has seized the voters is inconsiderable. Taken all in all, from what has been learned it can be seen that the party has stood like a rock. It has not only stood the assault, but in places it has cut into the opposition, cut in deep and cut in hard.

In New York, with everything against it, with the Tammany and Republican money flowing in a steady stream, with slander and vilification showered upon it, the Socialist Labor Party has not only endured, but it has demonstrated the fact that the time has come when it can safely say that it has a body of voters such as no other party ever had. They are not affected with political insanity or with reform madness. They had no ill-gotten gains to defend, nor were they on the lookout for an opportunity to obtain a chance to make ill-gotten gains. The Socialist Labor Party vote, though small, is encouraging.

The Socialist Labor Party vote, incomplete in each instance, is as follows:

Manhattan and Bronx.				
Asst. Dist.	1901	1900	1901	1900
1.	16	18	10	13
2.	29	35	32	61
3.	36	38	33	36
4.	191	247	405	487
5.	42	45	38	42
6.	108	95	132	86
7.	35	40	24	44
8.	168	157	237	253
9.	71	62	38	44
10.	222	240	416	396
11.	61	54	99	84
12.	302	443	304	352
13.	83	70	60	131
14.	296	262	310	295
15.	69	85	90	95
16.	583	847	284	219
17.	76	68	83	95
18.	126	138	100	63
19.	98	72	62	71
20.	69	65	75	71
21.	80	92	125	98
22.	67	62	81	102
23.	124	112	175	147
24.	84	81	104	112
25.	24	26	22	18
26.	140	136	307	378
27.	16	19	10	18
28.	126	119	451	420
29.	20	29	27	37
30.	160	155	515	491
31.	83	107	36	102
32.	152	199	181	258
33.	95	92	—	97
34.	228	232	203	263
35.	290	269	552	547
Ann'd Dist.	22	25	10	44
	4368	4967	5504	6193

Kings County.				
Assembly Dist.	1901	1900	1901	1900
1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—
6.	—	—	—	—
7.	—	—	—	—
8.	—	—	—	—
9.	—	—	—	—
10.	—	—	—	—
11.	—	—	—	—
12.	—	—	—	—
13.	—	—	—	—

14.	78
15.	187
16.	95
17.	33
18.	48
19.	97
20.	146
21.	204
Total.	1643

Richmond Borough.  
With five districts missing the following is the S. L. P. and the Kang vote in the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island).

Ward.	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
1.	17	8
2.	14	74
3.	49	90
4.	10	11
5.	7	4
Total.	97	187

Assembly Vote in the 16th A. D. N. Y.  
Daniel De Leon the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly in the 16th A. D. polled 1003 votes.

New York State.  
Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote here to-day, 357. Last year, 850. Tax question caused the slump. J. B. Kline (rep.), for Mayor, defeated Mayor James K. McGuire by 1,200. The entire republican city ticket was elected, and the republicans elected eleven of the nineteen aldermen. The labor fakirs are buried deep.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Straight S. L. P. vote here 75, in Watervliet the vote is 37.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 5.—In five districts the Socialist Labor Party polled 50 straight votes. Last year 29 votes were polled.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fifty-one Socialist Labor Party votes cast, here to-day, a gain of forty votes over last year.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5.—S. L. P. vote so far as can be learned for Schenectady county is 203. Last year vote was 223, year before 182.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. assembly ticket in Gloversville is 57, last year 90. Johnstown, 52, last year, 67. In Gloversville, Social Democrats 13, in Johnstown, 134.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Forty-nine districts give 61 straight S. L. P. votes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—From the storm and dust raised by the outrages of anarchists, both high and low we saved full three quarters of our vote. A fairly satisfactory result for the scene of the assassination. 86 districts give Armstrong for mayor, 578 votes. 22 districts missing. Deberie with all endorsements of organized scabbery gets 239 n 79 districts. 29 missing. Last year the whole city gave Malloney 843. Debs, 366.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Cayuga County is 190; last year the vote was 169.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The vote here, so far as can be ascertained, gives Lueddecke, S.L.P., for Mayor, 351; Martindale, the Kang candidate, 877.

Silverman (Kangaroo), who boasted all along that he was sure of election, is defeated by the Democratic candidate by 500 plurality. The Kangs gained over 200 votes in Silverman's ward, but lost over 200 in the other parts of the city.

Pleasantville, Nov. 6.—The 5th election district of Mt. Pleasant gave the S.L.P. 8 straight votes. The 6th election district also gave 8. The vote cast was light.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The S.L.P. vote here is as follows:

Baird for County Judge.	111
Franksey for County Clerk.	106
Swanson for Register.	118
Croly for Dist. Attorney.	111
Jacobson, Sup. of Poor.	114
Dr. Jones for Coroner.	111
Sweeney, candidate for Assembly.	111
1st A. D., Westchester County.	113
[In 1900 the vote was 245.]	
J. T. Troy, for Mayor.	105
Martindale, Justice of Peace.	111

For Aldermen.				
Ward.	1901	1900	1901	1900
1. Fischman	18	43	—	—
2. Baudais	14	11	—	—
3. Gray	2	12	—	—
4. Steigeltz	25	49	—	—
5. Carrher	30	84	—	—
6. Breithack	12	38	—	—
7. Schwagerman	0	14	—	—

The Social Democrats had 36 straight votes and 9 split, voting for capitalism.

Massachusetts.  
Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 5.—M. T. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for governor polled 250 votes here to-day. Last year, the S. L. P. vote was 102.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote for Al. T. Berry, candidate for governor 312. Last year the S. L. P. vote was 357. The Social Democrats polled 154, last year their vote was 307.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns show a total of 1297 votes cast in this city for the S. L. P. candidate for governor, M. T. Berry. Last year the total for Berry was 1511 in Boston. The official count will probably bring this year's total up to the figure of 1900. The vote of the S. L. P. and

S. D. P. by wards is reported as follows:

Ward	Berry S.L.P.	Wrenn S.D.P.
1.	28	45
2.	45	57
3.	42	43
4.	21	19
5.	21	29
6.	46	30
7.	37	31
8.	64	113
9.	52	64
10.	23	25
11.	12	18
12.	42	29
13.	55	25
14.	61	46
15.	71	44
16.	47	43
17.	44	48
18.	60	48
19.	74	70
20.	51	46
21.	34	58
22.	90	112
23.	123	57
24.	95	56
25.	59	99

Thirty-seven places in the State give Berry 4,915. Last year the same places gave an S. L. P. vote of 4,876.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6.—The following is the Socialist Labor Party and Social Democratic vote here:

Ward	1901 S.L.P.	1900 S.L.P.	1901 S.D.P.	1900 S.D.P.
1.	42	50	24	41
2.	76	49	90	53
3.	28	16	26	11
4.	16	21	10	16
5.	26	36	16	33
6.	36	56	34	48
Total.	224	228	205	202

In the town of Leominster the S. L. P. polled 71, last year, 26. The Kangs polled 111, last year they had 50.

Adams, Mass., Nov. 5.—M. T. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for governor polled 58 votes to-day, the vote last year was 36.

Taunton, Mass., Nov. 5.—The vote here for M. T. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for Governor is 207, last year the S. L. P. vote was 150.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 6.—A light vote was cast here yesterday. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor, polled 159, a loss of 16 votes compared with last year. Wrenn, Democratic Social (Kang), polled 1143, a loss of 584 votes compared with last year. Armory builder Carey is elected for the fourth time to the legislature; his vote is 780. Ex-Mayor Chase is defeated for the Senate. He polled 1837 votes. How the Republican candidate polled 2456 votes. The S.L.P. has increased its percentage. The Organized Scabbery put its full force against the S.L.P.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 6.—The S.L.P. vote for Berry, candidate for Governor, is 81; last year the vote was 61.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 6.—The S.L.P. vote for Governor thus far reported is 153; the S.D.P. is credited with 521 votes. The official total of the S.L.P. vote for Governor in 1900 was 240.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6.—So far as can be learned, the vote for M. T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor is 310, last year the vote was 129. The Democratic Social (Kang) candidate polled 295, last year they had 400. Abbott, the Kang king-pin rah in the Second Senatorial District, comprising three wards of Worcester and nine towns, did not receive a single vote.

New Jersey.

Weehawken, N. J., Nov. 5.—Twenty-two straight S. L. P. votes polled here to-day last year the vote was fourteen. The Kangaroo vote fell off.

Union Hill, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Socialist Labor Party polled 61 straight votes here, last year the vote was 28. The Kangaroo Social Democrats polled 89, many split, last year their vote was 167 with many votes split.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 6.—The capitalist press gives the following vote for S. L. P. and Social Democratic Parties: in the city, Vail, Kangaroo, candidate for governor, 584; in the county, 691. Wilson, S. L. P. candidate 409; in the county, 478. The vote for the Kang candidate for the Board of Works was 604, for the S. L. P. candidate, 441. The vote for Assembly candidates ran about even with the head of the respective tickets.

In Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—The only vote here to-day was on delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The S. L. P. polled 106 votes out of a total of 4,000. Last year the S. L. P. vote was 104 in a total of 17,000 votes.

Ohio.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 6.—Juergens, S. L. P. candidate for governor polled 674 votes in this city yesterday, with some precincts still to hear from. In April last, the S. L. P. vote for Goerke for mayor was 394. Malloney's vote last year was 650. The Kangaroo Social Democratic vote yesterday 683. Debs's vote last year was 985. Mamie is very sore.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 6.—Returns not yet complete, but indications are that S. L. P. vote in Allegheny county will reach 1,000. Social Democrats completely snowed under, they get 125 votes. There was a tremendous stay-at-home vote. We have our sleeves rolled up and the next battle begins to-night.

Quakertown, Pa., Nov. 6.—The vote for the S. L. P. was 15 for McConnell and 11 for Lawry. The vote for Malloney and Remond last year was 13.

The Nameless Party received one vote.

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## A DEMOCRAT CHALLENGED.

### Says He Will Meet Socialist Labor Party Speaker in Debate.

Collingwood, O., Nov. 2.—Tom L. Johnson, a well-known ex-Congressman and now Democratic Mayor of Cleveland and a millionaire trolley magnate, spoke in this town the other evening when he finished he was about to leave stand from which the address was delivered. A member of the Socialist Labor Party halted him, and requested that he answer three questions.

Johnson was loath to do so, but finally consented. The question were so direct and to the point that Johnson was flooded by them. In the course of his remarks he made a violent attack on the Socialist Labor Party. He twisted in around and about the questions, and finally James Matthews challenged him to meet a Socialist Labor Party speaker on the platform and debate the question:

"Which party stands for the interests of the wage workers, the Democratic or the Socialist Labor?"

Johnson accepted on condition that the debate was held in Cleveland.

Arrangements will be made at once, and if Johnson can be held to his acceptance, he will be met by Daniel De Leon, who will uphold the side of the Socialist Labor Party.

## THE LATEST KANGAROOISM.

### Mrs. Corrine Favors Rebellion Clubs to End Bossism of Stronger Sex.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—"Rebellion clubs" for women were advocated last night by Mrs. Corrine Brown in an address before the Ladies Auxiliary of the "Socialist" party at the "Socialist" Temple.

She said that she was in favor of the formation of clubs or organizations of women rebels in every city and town and village in the country. A movement, she averred, was already under way for a convention or conference of women to consider the topic in this city during the winter, and the chief purpose would be to make it known from end to end of the country that women were no longer content merely with asking for suffrage, but were in a state of open rebellion everywhere against the masculine rule that refuses to admit them into "full equality with men in all affairs."

"It is time that women proclaimed to the world that they have lost patience with the tyranny and bossism of the stronger sex," Mrs. Brown exclaimed. "For such slaves and serfs as we women are there is only one way in which our complete freedom and emancipation can be won. That way is rebellion."

"A league of women rebels should be formed. It has been suggested to me that the socialists (sic)—or the wives and sisters and sweethearts of socialists—are the proper people to start such a movement. The men would soon subside. They cannot get along without us."

## UNION SOLIDARITY.

Navana, Nov. 3.—Two delegates have been sent here to get workmen to take the places of the striking cigarmakers in Tampa. It is alleged that the delegates were sent by the International Cigarmakers' Union, which organization is working hand in glove with the Tampa manufacturers. The cigarmakers here held a meeting and sent a delegation to Civil Governor Nunes to ask that the Tampa delegates be expelled from the city. The Governor refused to take any action, saying he would not interfere so long as the Tampa men kept within the law.

The Havana cigarmakers have warned the members of the craft here to be on the outlook, as they fear that the Tampa men will try to kidnap some men and take them to Tampa. It is said that the delegates have not as yet found one man willing to go to Tampa. The Cigarmakers' Union here is in entire sympathy with the Tampa strikers and they send money to La Resistencia, the strikers' organization in Tampa.

## Keeping At It in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Section Chicago S. L. P. have arranged to hold meetings every Sunday through the Fall and Winter in a large well lighted hall at 26 East Van Buren street.

The first gun was fired Sunday last at 3 P. M. with Comrade Pepin as speaker. There was a good attendance for the first meeting and they were treated to a splendid lecture.

At its conclusion Kangaroo Coplin took exception to the speaker's statement that the S. L. P. was the only party of the working class. He asked the speaker to point out one single difference in the principles of the party of many names and more aliases, and the S. L. P.

He was accommodated to the delight of the crowd and the discomfiture of the Armory building Kangaroo. Many questions were asked answered. The audience being well pleased which they attested by giving us a collection which more than covered expenses. We have a fine hall well lighted and the buzz-saw will be kept humming every Sunday until next Summer.

## Pennsylvania.

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## SCIENTIFIC MURDER.

### HEARTLESS EXPERIMENTS ON INSANE AND CHARITY PATIENTS.

One Physician Declared That Children from Foundling Hospitals Were Cheaper Than Animals—Infants Were Murdered.

"Scientific murder will be a new crime on the statute-books, state and federal, unless a well-organized crusade, now being referred to national scientists, falls utterly. That a bloody fad for torturing or murdering helpless infants, young mothers, paupers and lunatics is becoming rampant among medical investigators of the New World, as well as the old, is the terrible story which the American Humane Association is preparing to verify before our National State Legislatures. This organization is supplying itself with a symposium of startling confessions made by physicians who have heartlessly killed or inoculated with loathsome diseases hundreds of defenceless inmates of insane and charity wards of hospitals and other institutions.

A sentence for murder or manslaughter will be the reward for the investigator who subjects human beings to death for no object connected with their individual benefit, but entirely for scientific purposes. This, at least, is one aim of the new crusade. "Guilty of the crime of human vivisection," it is intended shall be the finding of future juries convicting any savant who, while not actually killing his victim, shall inflict pain or distress upon him, or risk his life or health for any other than the direct cure of his disease or ailment.

Imprisonment for not less than one year, or a fine of not less than \$1,000, or both; also disqualification from practice and public service are punishments suggested for the newly defined crime. If the victim die within forty-eight hours after any such experiment, or if it appears that his death, whenever occurring, was accelerated by it, the crime shall be deemed "murder or manslaughter."

### Confessed Human Vivisectioners.

It will amaze the public that such specific legislation should be any more needed for protection of the defenceless in the states and territories than a new statute defining the crime of cannibalism and its punishment. But here are the astonishing facts just gleaned by medical men in various parts of the world from medical reports recently printed in practically every language of Christendom. Many of these confessions of cruel vivisectioners of human beings contain details which would offend the aesthetic sensibilities of the mature reader and are therefore withheld from the article.

One Ohio physician recently wrote in a medical report that he hoped soon to repeat upon human beings some experiments which he had lately made upon dogs, and hoped that he might obtain a man sentenced to death for the victim.

"Dogs were used for experimental work," he writes, "My observations at the time were interrupted, and I am sorry that I have been unable thus far to put the knowledge thus gained into execution upon the human subject. However, I hope to do this before a great while. \* \* \* Here would be a case where a trial operation upon a capital criminal would be of incalculable benefit."

A San Francisco doctor is agitating the opportunity to inoculate some lepers with most loathsome virus of venereal diseases. While acting as physician in charge of a free dispensary in Honolulu the idea first occurred to him of making this experiment upon children, and he got to work. "On November 14 I inoculated under 12 years of age," he writes, "December following, I repeated the experiment. \* \* \* This last time I used 14 points and inoculated 14 lepers therefrom, but no result followed. \* \* \* For the suggestion on this experiment, I am indeed indebted to my friend, \* \* \*

I am not aware that any one else has ever attempted to inoculate a leper with \* \* \* virus. Since coming from San Francisco I have tried, on several occasions, to get the opportunity, but so far, without success. \* \* \* It is to be hoped that this experiment will be tried by competent observers under more favorable circumstances."

### Boston Infants Murdered.

A Boston physician describes how he tapped the spinal cords of infants to determine whether such punctures were dangerous.



## THE LAST ACT OF AN OLD DRAMA.

The old drama, half tragedy and half the most pitiful of farces, is playing itself out. The feverish galloping haste of the last few years must be succeeded by a period of depression and stagnation. Already the ominous whispers of crisis are making themselves heard and the curtain will fall on the first scene of the last act amid slow music and a chorus of broken small business men and starving laborers. The setting of the scene is quite familiar, it is not long since last we saw it. The memory of the lean years has not passed from our minds. Is the same act to be played over and the rule of the bourgeois to prove itself not only cruel but stupid?

The much vaunted prosperity is wearing itself out. Already ships out of New York harbor find it had to get cargoes. As the wars with their artificial stimulus to trade and their great expenditures slowly ebb into commercial peace, the reaction certainly and surely comes and the inevitable glut and crisis return, as a matter of course. And just as surely wise articles will appear in all the papers to show that it is all to be expected and that these ups and downs are part of the eternal fitness of things.

Crisis at the close of wars are by no means uncommon, quite the contrary. It is one of the absurdities of our comical economic system that the time of destruction is generally the time of prosperity. England learned this when the close of the wars with Napoleon which was to have ushered in a period of peace and plenty brought instead panic and gloom, the failure of merchants, and the cries of hungry and desperate people, who turned in empty wrath upon the new machinery.

The same story of crisis and suffering was repeated in 1893 and again in 1897.

Crisis, however, do not just come and go. They are not transient periods of calamity passing away and leaving no trace. They leave marks by which we can judge the advancement or retrogression of people. Among all the chances and changes of the economic life there is one factor which remains permanent, which profits little by prosperity and which suffers miserably at the least touch of adversity. The position of this class is most clearly brought out at times of crisis. Look from crisis to crisis and the stages are evident by which the working class climbed up or slid down.

Each change in the economic world manifests itself in conflicts between the employing and the employed classes. These conflicts are not confined to periods of crisis they are continually going on, but such periods tend to render evolutionary progress catastrophic and to precipitate civil war.

Amid all its complaints and sufferings, its riots and strikes, it is almost pitiful to observe how steadily and almost persistently the working people attack the wrong thing, and use the wrong methods, how pitifully weak and planless are their struggles, and how ingloriously they are beaten. They go up against the trust to-day with the same confident stupidity with which they formerly attacked the mill and the machine. They use their pure and simple trades unions just as formerly they used their pikes and their clubs and with the same results. The yeomanry cut them down in the one case, they are shot by the militia and the special constables in the other.

They are beaten time and time again and it appears as if they are never going to learn. There never was a time when they were not right and never a time when they did not deserve to be beaten. It has always been for the general good that they fight along lines which would have made their victory a blessing to the mass of men. In every case the victory of the workmen would have meant the victory of the reaction and the victory of pure and simple trades unions, if it were possible that they could win, would mean the same thing to-day.

And to say this by no means implies that the workingman was wrong to revolt, it only means that he was wrong in his methods of revolt. He fought on the side of all the abstract virtues to which the Germans give such delightfully poetical names, and he never won because he was never practical. In other words he has never known what he really wanted, nor how to obtain it.

He has never realized his class existence. In all his fights, when he has attempted collective action he has always constituted a mob, without a real object, with no idea save to gain a little pleasure now, and in the strife for that pleasure, displaying a heroism a spirit of self-denial and self-discipline which, if rightly directed might make him master to the world.

But things work themselves out in a more or less satisfactory fashion after all. It is only now becoming possible for the mob to marshal itself into an army. Those tyrannical economic facts which shape and limit our most transcendental theories are shaping the destiny of the workman as he never could have thought it out for himself. The economic fact is even now destroying his pure and simple trades union and with it the only weapon which he seems at the present to possess. Where will he get his new weapons? The answer to this question will go far, towards settling the fate of this republic, and incidentally will solve many questions of tremendous import, which, at present, perplex and trouble the minds of philosophers and economists, and will not down. The workingman has thought out no step of his own progress. The FACT has driven him relentlessly from the mob to the trades union, from the trades union of to-day to the trades union of to-morrow, it will continue to drive him, from the economic field to the broader and fairer field of politics. From crisis to crisis, therefore, the situation shifts. To-day its aspect is different from any that it has hitherto worn.

There is one overshadowing fact which is insistent of recognition and cannot be ignored nor done away with—the Trust. Henceforward all legislation looking to the destruction of that phenomenon may be considered out of the question. The trust is a permanent factor as long as the economic situation is not complicated by unexpected happenings. It may be ac-

cepted that the trust has triumphed over the law, in other words, that the economic fact requires legal recognition and will get it.

President Edmond Wetmore of the American Bar Association has no doubt at that point. In his annual address to that body he said: "The subject of trusts has entered into political issues that divide parties in this country. Time and experience will doubtless show the expediency of modifying much of the legislation which has been had on his difficult subject. It is a striking fact, however, that while thirty states of the union have adopted stringent anti-trust laws within the past twenty years, yet during the same period the amount of capital and labor employed in the form of consolidated incorporation to which the name is usually given has in those very states steadily and even enormously increased, which would seem to show that without trenching upon rights guaranteed by the constitution of all the states the abolition of that form of employment of capital is beyond the reach of legislative power."

The victory of the trust is therefore evident and the futurity of the remains of the People's Party and the Bryan Democrats stands clearly out. The period of monopolization is well on the way. This is the new problem to be met by the laboring classes and the first sounds of the inevitable conflict are already beginning to make themselves heard. The strikes and lockouts are in full swing, and the workmen are not fighting any longer merely for an increase of pay or a shortening of hours, but for something which is of infinitely greater importance to them, the existence of the unions themselves.

The class which was so important a factor in the last Democratic Convention has felt the pressure of these years of prosperity. It is tottering along in slow decay, unable to meet the growing arrogance of the times and incompetent to form a programme which will meet its own economic necessities. Terrible is the economic fact. Not only has the Trust threatened many small men with extinction, but dog is eating dog, and the associations appears as a designing attempt of the larger manufacturers to ruin the smaller.

Take the Employer's Association of San Francisco as a typical example of the new organization formed ostensibly to resist the inroads of union labor upon their methods of employment. It is in reality a much more effective weapon against the small employer joining it. According to the by-laws of this association, the executive committee consisting of five individuals takes charge of all disputes arising between the individual member belonging to the association and the union. It makes the decision of the executive committee final independent of any arrangements which the aggrieved member of the association might make with the union on his own account. Resignation from the association is impossible for sixty days after giving notice of intention to resign; thus the small employer is confronted with the risk of a strike which will ruin him and leave his trade at the disposal of his wealthier fellow members without any opportunity of saving himself by making terms with the union on his own account. All that the richer members need to do is to precipitate a dispute with labor of such a nature that it strikes at the very principles of the men's organizations. A strike or a lockout at once follows and a long and exhausting conflict is waged from which the wealthy manufacturers will emerge triumphant and the way is made ready for a greater consolidation of capital.

The weakness of the small employer was the chief element of success in the trades union fight and his extinction complicates their problem almost to unsolvability. The last act of the drama does therefore show that the plot develops and that the characters are working something out. Through the other scenes the hero of the piece has been the small man who had a happy knack of controlling successfully with the difficulties which stood in his way towards wealth. He would disappear for a few moments and come back with a new suit of clothes and a wealthy manner. It will be observed however that the successful individual, conveys a moral, is no longer the young man who goes out into the world and creates a fortune; it is on the other hand the young man goes into a large town and works for a great firm. The large firm the greater the glory, a fact which is eloquent of the changed condition.

The workingman has after played a heroic part in the drama of modern life. He has been accurately praised and condemned, but always more than a little despised. The moral of the piece was that if he were very thrifty he might attain to the position of the successful small man, including the new clothes. But now as the last act begins to unfold itself the workingman who is beginning to be known by a new title, the proletarian, is found to occupy the center of the stage and the interest of the piece cumulates upon him. The small man has shown himself deficient in staying power and the gods laugh when he reappears.

The workingman has had two weapons which stood him in fairly good stead, the strike and the boycott. He could sometimes defeat the enemy by starving himself and inflicting involuntary starvation on other workmen. Sometimes, also, he could starve the enemy into submission by refusing to purchase the goods which he had to sell. But when the employers instead of being competing units form in reality compact and well organized associations, with a community of interests, and in many cases a community of capital, it will readily be seen that the old weapons have grown a trifle obsolete. The boycott is impotent against a corporation or against an association of firms which is not in a hurry to realize, and can wait. The strike is also an idle threat against a rich and powerful company which can gradually ship men into its works from among the chronically unemployed and use the means of the state to prevent interference with the imported labor.

Besides, the use of the strike and the boycott is being continually limited by the courts, so that the unions do not retain their powers in those respects. Thus Judge Wing of the Federal Court sitting at Cincinnati has issued an injunction restraining strikers from interfering with imported men, and even from endeavoring to persuade them to leave the jobs which they had taken. This is a new development which has not been met by the unions. The law is a sweeping and far-reaching order that forbids the striking machinists from patrolling the street and congregating around the plant, and directs that the strikers shall not call at the homes of the persons who have taken jobs in order to prevent the men and women on strike against long hours and short pay in the restaurants, from telling the passers by that the boycotted establishment was an "unfair house."

The days of the boycott are numbered. This has been apparent for some time. The boycott except when confined to a very limited area and for a short time has always been a very poor sort of weapon. Union men themselves are lax about keeping boycotts, and, in fact, the impossibility of making the union members live up to their own rules is one of the most manifest of latter-day industrial facts. The story that out of a certain number of union delegates who were assembled to discuss labor problems but one wore a hat, made by a firm recognized as fair, may be an invention of the enemy, but it comes too near the truth to be laughable.

The venality of the trades union leaders has become a by-word and a jest in the unions themselves. The trades union leaders, even the ablest of them, have but little interest beyond the immediate demands of their craft. A shorter day, a trifle longer wage and the preservation of the union represents the whole of their philosophy, a philosophy which it is needless to say, falls very far short of the demands of the times. The new condition of things requires a new quality, that of practical statesmanship. This in turn predicates a knowledge of politics, not the pettifoggery, scheming of ward mudlarks, but the practical sagacity which is required of all men of affairs.

The problem with which the American workman is to-day confronted is one of the most difficult ever offered for solution. He is staring the most gigantic organizations in the face. These organizations possess practically unlimited power and have an influence on human life that cannot be described as less than infinite. The aggregated capital controls all the institutional forms, the state, the courts, the law, the church, and has lately given the most convincing proofs that it dominates the universities and dictates its commands to the professors.

These great money interests will no longer offer a mere resistance to the demands of labor, they will themselves take the field and will encroach more and more upon the position, precarious and uncertain at the best, which the working classes now occupy. The rate of interest has fallen from seven to eight per cent. to from two to three per cent. per annum. This latter rate is almost identical with that prevailing in Europe. The competition is now with Europeans in the European market or in a market to which the Europeans will have access upon an equality of terms with the American capitalists who will naturally desire to lower the American wages standard to that of Europe, and must do so in fact, if they are to maintain their position. They will allow the Exclusion Act to lapse and lower the standard of living by the importation of Asiatics.

To accomplish these objects satisfactorily the unions must be broken up. Against all this influence and banded power, there is but one force, the working class, which has so far obstinately refused to recognize its mission and has striven idly and vainly to remedy small grievances here and there. The denouement of the drama depends upon the power of the working class to appreciate its opportunity. If the defeats of to-day inspire it with resolution to make a reasonable and energetic fight they will have been a cheap price to pay. If not the sooner we get rid of any stupid predilections in favor of liberty and democracy the better, for the economic fact is insistent and cannot be disposed of by any amount of talk.

Austin Lewis.  
San Francisco, Cal.

Now a Bonding Trust.  
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—Negotiations are now under way for the consolidation of the large bonding companies of this city and New York, including the American Bonding and Trust Company, of this city; the American Surety and National Surety Company, of New York; the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

The plan is to exchange the shares of these companies for the stock of a parent corporation to be formed for the purpose. There is every prospect of its success.

Rates are to be maintained and the net profits of the company will be turned over to the parent company.

**Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung.**  
Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year .....\$1.00  
Six Months ..... .50  
Three Months ..... .25  
BUSINESS OFFICE: 239 ST. CLAIR STREET  
CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
where all communications, and business communications, are to be directed.  
EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS  
are to be addressed: Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 2-6 New Reade St., N.Y., P. O. Box, 1576.

## HOME RULERS AND LABOR.

A Manifesto by the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

(From the "Workers' Republic," Dublin.)

A few months ago we called attention in the columns of the "Workers' Republic" to the extraordinary utterances of certain English Socialists concerning the Home Rule party and its attitude towards Labor and Socialism. We pointed out that this Home Rule party was essentially a capitalist party, inspired solely by a consideration for capitalist interest, and that the few "Labor men" in that party were of the type of the Woods, Burts and Pickards of the English Liberal party—were baits to lure the workers on to the official party hook. We also expressed the opinion that the action of English Socialists in giving such commendatory notices to the enemies of the Irish Socialists were nothing short of treason to the International Labor movement. This remonstrance of ours has been entirely disregarded as if it had been but the fulmination of a Liberal conference. That section of the English Socialists to whom we refer are apparently as ready to sacrifice the interests of the Irish Socialists to suit their party convenience as their English masters have always been ready to sacrifice Ireland to suit their class interests. The phrase "International Solidarity of Labor" which they mouth so glibly does not take in Ireland in its scope.

Have we no remedy? We have, and if the present remonstrance is as little heeded as the first we shall take that remedy into our own hands with results that we have no doubt will be somewhat disastrous to the election prospects of the future I. L. P. candidates in British constituencies where the Irish working class reside in any numbers. But first to explain the position. For some time past Mr. Keir Hardie M. P. and his colleagues on the "Labor Leader" newspaper have been assiduously instilling into the minds of the British Socialists the belief that Mr. John Redmond's Home Rule party are burning with enthusiasm for labor and are favorably inclined towards Socialism. (We beg our readers in Ireland not to laugh at this; we are not exaggerating the case one whit). Mr. Keir Hardie has appeared on the platform with Home Rule M. P.'s at Irish gatherings, has given his most unqualified praise to them at gatherings of his own party—praise as staunch labor men, please mark!—and in his paper the aforesaid "Labor Leader" he and another writer signing himself "Marxian" has for the past few months left no stone unturned to imbue their leaders with the belief that the Home Rule party are staunch Democrats and socialistically inclined.

When Mr. Keir Hardie was last in Parliament he had on one occasion moved an amendment to an address to the THORNE—the amendment being in favor of finding work for the unemployed. The Home Rule members refused to support him. He moved an amendment to an address of congratulation on the birth of some royal baby, observing it should rather be a vote of condolence to the families of the Welsh miners who had just been lost in a colliery disaster in Wales; the Home Rule members voted against him and in favor of royalty. The men who are leaders of the Home Rule party now, were the leaders of the party then also. This session they have voted in favor of several labor measures, and Mr. Hardie and his friends seek to make great capital of this fact. But, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, their vote is not cast in favor of these measures, but against the Unionist government which opposed them. Had a Home Rule government been in power in England and opposed these labor measures, the Home Rule Irish party would have supported the government against Labor as they did in the past.

The present leader (?) of the Home Rule party Mr. John Redmond, is the gentleman who made himself notorious in Ireland by denouncing (at Rathfriland) the agricultural laborers for forming a trade union. He is the gentleman who, when the Irish Working class first got the Municipal franchise granted them in 1898, stumped this country seeking the workers to vote for landlords to represent them—in order he said, to show the English people that we would not make a revolutionary use of our power.

The Irish working class answered them by forming Independent Labor Electoral organizations, and sending landlords and middle class Home Rulers alike about their business. Mr. Keir Hardie praised them in the "Labor Leader" for doing so; he now praises as the leader of the Irish Democracy the very man whose insidious advice they rightfully scorned.

Mr. Tim Harrington M. P., and Lord Mayor of Dublin by the intrigues of the Home Rulers is the gentleman who is notorious for having declared that sixteen shillings was enough wages for any working man. He is also the gentleman who ousted from the Mayoral chair another Home Ruler Lord Mayor Pile, whom he declared to be a traitor, and then became treasurer of a committee organized to present this "traitor" with a valuable testimonial for his services to the city.

One of the most highly placed men of the Executive of the United Irish League, the official Home Rule party, is Mr. P. White M. P., who is well known to be the most detested employer of scab labor in the tailoring trade of the city of Dublin. During last municipal election in Dublin the Home Rule party ran as a candidate for the North City Ward one Alderman McCabe who has earned the detestation of every trade unionist by voting in favor of giving painting contracts to non-union firms. Three Home Rule members of parliament, Messrs. Tim Harrington,

Pat O'Brien the Home Rule Whip, and Peter White were specially detailed to support this friend of black-leg labor against Mr. Loughlin his Socialist opponent, although the latter had the unanimous endorsement of the Dublin Trades and Labor Council.

But have not the Home Rulers declared in favor of Labor, has not Mr. Redmond at Westport declared the fight against landlordism in Ireland to be a "trade unionist fight"? The meaning of phrases can only be understood when you study the conditions out of which they arise. The Home Rule party in Ireland is to-day fighting for its very existence. The "scenes" in Parliament are but the distant echo of the fight made by the Home Rulers to gain the support of Irish Democracy. Despite all the puffing and booming of the press, despite the lavish expenditure of money on hands and faked up demonstrations, the United Irish League has not caught on in Ireland, and has not forty sound branches in all the country.

The intelligent Irish Working Class despise the politicians. When after the first Local Government election in saw that the Irish workers had turned their back upon them they took alarm and in order to sidetrack the Labor movement in the next two elections they ran bogus labor candidates on their tickets in opposition to the independent candidates ran by genuine Labor organizations. This fact involved to sets of rallying cries. The Home Rule politician's cry in such contests was "Nationality and Labor should go together;" that of the genuine by the then President of the Dublin Trades' Council, Mr. Leahy, when he said in reply that "Labor should stand alone." We need not insist upon asking which side the English Socialist agree with. Imagine then our surprise and amusement when we found such utterances as that of Mr. Redmond at Westport, and the Home Rule rallying cry we have quoted both in their essence piteous appeals to the Irish workers to return to the Home Rule fold to be shorn, reproached in the "Labor Leader" and I. L. P. speeches, as "magnificent utterances in favor of Labor." When an English Liberal says "we are fighting the cause of Labor," the I. L. P. laughs him to scorn, and when an Irish Home Ruler says the same thing it is accepted as gospel truth. But in Ireland, we know our men.

But we are told the Home Rulers are at least staunch Democrats. So was Mr. John Morley, yet Mr. Keir Hardie made special efforts to defeat him at Newcastle because he was not sound enough on the Labor question. Staunch Democrats! Indeed, when they allowed an Irish National Journal the "United Irishman" to be suppressed three times for its fight against the war, and refused to bring the matter up in the House of Commons, but made the world ring with denunciations when one of their own papers, the "Irish People," was confiscated once.

We ask Mr. Keir Hardie to consider these facts; we challenge any of his Home Rule friends to dispute either the statements or the inference drawn therefrom. We do not agree with Hardie's general policy, would most decidedly not adopt it as our own, but we believe in his honesty of purpose. We ask nothing from the English Democracy but we do not wish to cross one another's path. We believe the Irish working class are strong enough and intelligent enough to fight their own battles and we would be the last to advise them to trust to outside help in the struggle that lies before them. We do not propose to criticize Hardie's voting alliance with the Home Rulers, but a voting alliance need not be accompanied by indiscriminate praise of your temporary allies.

Finally if this is not heeded we shall have to take other methods of enforcing attention to our protest.

We shall ask the editors of various Socialist papers of Great Britain to publish the above, and we shall take their attitude towards that request as an indication of the strength of that international solidarity, of which we hear so much and see so little.

Signed  
Executive Committee  
Irish Socialist Republican Party,  
138 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin.

**PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, its Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public power; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have a free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## THE CASE OF CRIMMINS.

The Organized Scabbery is Trying Star Chamber Methods.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Organized Scabbery, finding itself unable to answer the charges against it is resorting to the desperate scheme of muzzling free speech. Readers of THE PEOPLE know what the fakirs of local I. T. U. tried on Corregan for which they now find themselves in a hole, as Corregan hit back. They are now trying to victimize another S. L. P. man Crimmins for his exercise of free speech. Charges have been brought against him, not on the ground that what he said was false; what he said are facts; but because he uttered the facts. How the fakirs have gone about it in this case appears that the protest that Crimmins sent objecting to the committee that had been appointed to try him. Here is the protest:

"When a citizen is accused of a crime and a jury is selected to consider the evidence and render a verdict it is the common rule that no person known to be a personal enemy or whose material interests depend upon the verdict to be rendered by such jury should be allowed to serve in that capacity.

"Such a course is necessary to protect citizens in their rights. But when charges were preferred against me at the instigation of the Trades assembly of this city, this common rule was not observed. President A. A. Hay in appointing a committee of five to consider the evidence and render a decision has placed upon such a committee three men who are known to be personal enemies of mine.

"As a member of the Socialist Labor Party it has been my duty to expose the corruption of many so-called labor leaders in this city. When these labor fakirs banded themselves into an organization called the Workingmen's Political Alliance, in order to dicker with political parties for nominations to some political office on the ground that the labor vote was behind them, they were shown up by the members of the Socialist Labor Party as a band of crooks. It was through this organization that Thomas M. Garney received his first nomination as School Commissioner, a committee composed of James M. Lynch and others having interviewed Francis Hendricks, who thought he would corral the labor vote and score a point against James K. McGuire and the Democratic party; but the fakirs had the Democratic nomination also in view.

"The Socialist Labor Party has earned the enmity of all these labor fakirs, who to-day are despised by every honest workingman, and as I am a Socialist, I must protest against Thomas M. Garney, labor fakir, acting on a committee to try me. Mr. Garney's decision has already been rendered in my case. In the "Telegram" of September 4, in an interview, he said:

"A dose of the same medicine which the union gave Mr. Corregan a short time ago might help his case also."

"The other members of the committee to whom I must object as being biased are James McCormick and Thomas H. Wheaton. Mr. Wheaton was formerly a member of the Socialist Labor Party, but is now discredited. Mr. McCormick has at all times shown his animosity toward me and the Socialist Labor Party in the workshop and other places.

"I shall put my case in the hands of the membership."

Great Steel Output Last Month.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—All the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as many of the independents, have broken all records for the production of steel during the month of October. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, of the Carnegie Company, turned out 65,200 tons of steel rails, against 62,000, in its best previous record. At the Duquesne Steel Works the production of billets, bars and open-hearth steel was increased from 34,000 to 43,500 tons. The Pittsburg district produced more steel last month than the rest of the United States together. The workmen are literally rushed to death to accomplish this result. Accidents, often fatal, are numerous every day.

## GIRLS ON STRIKE.

ARE EMPLOYED AT DANGEROUS OCCUPATION AND FREQUENTLY MUTILATED.

Tend Machines With Revolving Knives—Company Doctor Always Ready—Used to Beat Down Wages of Men—Girls Want an Increase.

Pittsburg, Pa. Oct. 29.—A strike is on here in the factory of the Armstrong Brothers' Cork Company. About 50 girls quit work, demanding an increase in wages from 55c. to \$1. a day.

There girls are employed in the taping department, where the work is done by machines, and is consequently very dangerous.

Scarcely a day passes without one of the girls losing a finger, or receiving severe cuts, from two to six inches long.

The company employs a doctor, who is in the factory all the time, so as to be on hand in the event of one of these frequent accidents.

A girl who took the place of one of the strikers had her right hand so badly cut that it was necessary for the company's doctor to sew it up with eight stitches.

As the work is paid by the piece, the girls are compelled to work at a high pressure in order to make their miserable wages, which amounts, on an average to 50c. for a day of ten hours.

This high pressure is responsible for many of the accidents which occur. The Armstrong Brothers are well known all over Pennsylvania for their labors in behalf of Christianity.

Their male workers have grievances against them, as have also their women employees.

A young man who has worked in the factory for a period of nine years told your correspondent of a reduction in the wages of himself and fellow-workers that was executed in an underhanded manner.

Up to about a year ago, the company kept the scale of prices up in the various departments where all the employees would see it.

There was a certain sized cork for which the employees received 25c. a barrel. The other day some of the newer men in the employ of the company were put at work on this size of cork; and, when their pay day came, one of the older hands asked how much they made on this work.

The reply was that they were paid at 22c. a barrel. When they were told that the price was 25c. a barrel, the newer men immediately made a kick. They were told by the company that if they were not satisfied, they (the company) would put girls on the work. So all quieted down and nothing more was said.

The strike of the girls is not likely to prove a success. It appears to be about broken, as many of the strikers are going back to work.

A REVEREND LAND BOOMER.

A South Dakota Priest's Circular to Catholic Homeseekers.

Mankind can be divided into two classes, the laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest, the independent and the dependent, the good and the depraved.

The ranks of the idlers and tramps are depraved, are largely filled from railroads, factory employees and wage earners, who have lost their positions, and from falsely college bred boys, who have more gall than blood, who have little brain and less heart, and whose little souls are filled with prejudice against honest toil, honest toil of the brain and honest toil of the hand; and the ranks of the depraved and dishonest are chiefly supplied from similar classes, especially from office girls, typewriters, bookkeepers, waitresses, servant girls, clerks and high-toned but spoiled college graduates.

A little study, thought, observation, and experience will reveal the consoling truth that the ranks of the evil ones are not supplied by boys and girls raised on the farm, amid the perfume of flowers, the rustle of trees, the billow wheat fields, the golden corn fields and sunny slopes filled with herds of cattle and sheep. Here are to be found the honest, intelligent and happy laborers, the good and true supporters of themselves, their church, country and home.

Every man is dishonest, that lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupy a throne. All laborers should be brothers, and I want every farmer to consider every man who labors, either with his hand or brain, his brother. The farm has on those fruitful prairies long outlived its old-time drudgery. It is no more "a dog's life," as men were wont to say. It has become a pleasant, healthful, remunerative occupation. Genius and labor have formed partnership, and hence there is leisure, happiness and prosperity on the farm. Every reaper and mower, every agricultural implement has elevated the work of the farmer, especially here, where there are no stones, no stumps, no swamps, no hills and every implement does its work to the best advantage, from the sulky plow to the hay stacker, corn binder and corn husker, which renders agricultural, dairy and stock pursuits mere pastime and makes the farmer's vocation grow grander with every new invention.

For circulars to prospective buyers address, with stamps enclosed, Rev. Pastor St. Mary's Church, Alexandria, S. D.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.





Sec'y of Local Union No. 94

Sec'y of Local Union No. 94

New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

I write to notify you that the General

Executive Board has endorsed the boycott levied by the Garment

Workers' Trades Council of New York and vicinity against the "Abend-

Blatt" because of the well known policy of that paper in attacking

the character of the general and local officers, and in every way

endeavoring to injure the national union as well as the labor

movement in general.

The time has come when it becomes necessary for the

Garment workers to protect themselves against the lying ed-

itorial and news articles published by this paper for years, and

your local is specially requested to appoint a committee to wait

upon the business firms in your vicinity that advertise in this

obscene paper, with a view of inducing them to withdraw their

advertisements.

Please have this matter acted upon at the next meeting of

your local and oblige.

Respectfully yours, *Samuel White*  
General Secretary

## A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

The Corrupt United Hebrew Trades Now Must Face the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance—The First Move is the Attempted Boycott of the "Abend-blatt."

The above is a reproduction of a document issued in the fight against the Abend-Blatt, Jewish official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Its reproduction here is for the purpose of showing the nature of the documents issued and of giving a review of that attempted boycott, the causes which led to it, and for the further purpose of touching incidentally upon the characteristics, the history, and the objects of the unclean crowd which is back of the attempt.

A strike took place some months ago among the cigarette makers in one of the factories of the American Tobacco Company. The "Abend-Blatt" had an advertisement from this company, and a committee from the strikers was sent to ask that the advertisement be withdrawn. The request was refused for the following reasons:

The strike was against the introduction of machinery. It was, therefore, a foolish and ineffectual move to stem the tide of progress, and could not but be, as all such previous attempts have been disastrous to those engaged in it.

The strike was instigated by the small manufacturers of cigarettes on the East Side. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the "Vorwärts," a rank Kangaroo sheet, had the American Tobacco Company advertisement. On the day it was withdrawn there appeared in the same paper the advertisements of the small manufacturers. These small manufacturers had been almost ruined by the consolidation of the cigarette industry.

To assist them would have been to assist the most unscrupulous, the most grasping and the most heartless of all exploiters of labor.

Therefore, the "Abend-Blatt" rightly said that it would not be a party either to the fight against machinery, or to the building up of the corrupt and treacherous middle class.

Thereupon the United Hebrew trades, whose history is the most startling and shameful career of shame in the whole shameful history of the pure and simple labor movement, declared a boycott.

While the United Hebrew Trades had declared a boycott, Typographical Union No. 83, whose members were employed on the "Abend-Blatt," and which was affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, refused to call its men out. Here was another manifestation of the crookedness of Organized Scabbery. The central body was trying to boycott a paper that employed the members of one of its locals. The Abend-Blatt called upon its compositors to decide as to the course they would take. They refused. The United Hebrew Trades called upon the same compositors to strike. They refused. Yet all this time these compositors were working for the ruin of the paper on which they worked. The United Hebrew Trades expelled them. The "Abend-Blatt" discharged them. Then, having been branded by their own central body as scabs, and as worse than scabs, as cowardly traitors by the Abend-Blatt, the members of No. 83 sued for peace from the United Hebrew Trades, and that body which had just called them scabs, on October 28 restored them to membership.

One of the men most active in the boycott against the Abend-Blatt was a man named Droscher, a member of No. 83, and a delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, and furthermore, a member of the boycott committee that was trying to ruin the paper on which its members were employed.

His career was a number of characteristic plague spots. About six months ago, a printer by the name of Kariton died. He was in arrears for dues, and under the constitution of the International Typographical Union was not entitled to death benefit. Droscher went to his widow and offered for the sum of \$30 to "fix" things. The \$30 was one half of the whole sum that could be received. She, not understanding what Droscher was to get, and thinking that he acted as a "good union man," agreed to have him see the officers of the International. He saw them, and later gave the poor widow the sum of \$30. She protested, and the

International investigated the case. It found that Kariton was entitled to nothing, and ordered \$3 to pay back the whole \$60. It did so, but Droscher retains to this day the \$30 which he buccined in the first place from the International, and then stole from the poor widow of a fellow workman.

The man who exposed this unsavory, cowardly, loathsome piece of fraud was none less than Louis Miller, editor of the "Vorwärts," and now a firm friend of Droscher, and a leader in the attempt to boycott the Abend-Blatt.

Another instance shows Droscher to be a contemptible scab. M. Raefael held a job at \$18 a week. Through influence that he commanded, Droscher had Raefael discharged, and he himself took the place at \$13 a week. Raefael appealed to McLaughlin of the International, but after committees had reported, withdrawn, other committees had been appointed, and a lot of useless work gone through with, Droscher still held the job he had stolen. This man, who is now interested in the fight against the Abend-Blatt is but one of the many crooks and knaves that infest the East Side, and who prey on the workers there.

The reason they have entered the present fight is evident. IT IS A FIGHT OF THE CROOKEDEST BODY OF CROOKED PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONISTS IN THE CITY AGAINST THE SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCE. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THEMSELVES. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE CONDITIONS SUCH THAT THEY CAN CONTINUE TO ROB WIDOWS AND SCAB THE JOBS OF ALREADY UNDER-PAID WAGE WORKERS AND FELLOW UNIONISTS. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE JEWISH WORKINGMEN IN IGNORANCE—SO THAT THEY WILL REMAIN VICTIMS, AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST.

The conduct of No. 83 is just what might have been expected of it. On three occasions it has been expelled from central organizations and declared to be a scab local. The first time it was expelled from the United Hebrew Trades because a member of No. 83 had referred to the United Hebrew Trades as being composed of crooks, hoodlums and tramps. At first No. 83 refused to retract these very true expressions, but later it crawled and was reinstated.

The second time it was expelled was when it was connected with the S. T. & L. A. The United Hebrew Trades was District Assembly 2 of the S. T. & L. A. Subsequently the United Hebrew Trades organized a local of the pressmen, with the knowledge and consent of the Hebrew typesetters. Not long after this the pressmen demanded better wages from Lipshitz, a shop where the compositors were strong. The matter was reported to D. A. 2, and at a meeting, the delegates from the compositors standing with the majority, it voted to call a strike at Lipshitz. Then these compositors, who had voted to uphold their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, decided to go out with them. That was the proper thing to do. Twenty-four hours later, these same compositors, who had voted for the strike, who had gone out on strike, went back, and the strike was lost. Therefore, they had been instrumental in calling the strike, and when it was on, they turned on their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, and knifed them. They were expelled from the Alliance by the United Hebrew Trades. Then, despite all they had done, despite their treason, they had the audacity to appeal to the General Executive Board. The G. E. B. refused to allow their claims, and they were again branded as scabs.

The third occasion on which they were expelled was when they refused to go on strike, and so were branded as scabs.

This is the record of the organization

that the Abend-blatt found it necessary to cut away from. Because of its treachery it could not be depended on. Because of its cowardice it was sure to be guilty of some new despicable work. Because of its record as a scab concern its existence was a stench in the nostrils of all men. Its president, Forstadaum, bears out the reputation of the crowd with which he is connected, as he has been, before reaching the depths of membership in No. 83, a well-known scab in the capmakers.

When the United Hebrew Trades, assisted by the corrupt and crooked "Vorwärts" had declared the boycott, there entered on the field another person, no less a one than Harry White, or Harry Korkowsky. It will be seen that White's particular grievance is that the Abend-Blatt has attacked the officers of the pure and simple unions. Why, then, does not this Harry White, who is among the officers so attacked, sue the paper? Why does he not call upon the courts to put an end to the slanders, if such they are? BECAUSE HE DOES NOT DARE: BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT EACH ASSERTION MADE BY THE ABEND-BLATT, OR ANY OTHER SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PAPER, OR BY ANY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WRITER OR SPEAKER, CAN BE PROVEN, AND THAT BEHIND THE PROOF THERE IS THE PROOF OF OTHER MISDEEDS WHICH HARRY WHITE, IN COMMON WITH THE MEN WITH WHOM HE TRAINS, FEARS WILL BE EXPOSED. He dares not have them brought to light. He dares not face the evidence on which they are based. His only opportunity to injure the Abend-Blatt is to creep in under cover of a boycott declared by a body of self-confessed scabs.

Harry White has, on the political field as well as on the industrial field, occupied the position of a decoy duck for capitalism. He has been the one to round up the workers so that the capitalist could crush them. The history of his Garment Workers is known. It is known that for years they have been battling against the sweating system, and that it is as strong as ever. It is known that the majority of the strikes declared were for the purpose of assisting some manufacturer who here, these strikes, while they caused endless hardships and misery to the rank and file, have never been productive of good. Look at the trade-to-day, look at what has been attempted in the past, and then judge of the action of Harry White.

But the bitterest bill of all to him has been the fact that the Socialist Labor Party has exposed his political dealings. In the last National Campaign he organized the McDonald-Roosevelt Political League, and tried to make a deal. As he had nobody but himself, he failed. Previous to that he used every means to land the job of state factory inspector, but was turned down in such a way that none but a thoroughly dishonest man, a man inured to insults, would not have resented. He did not resent it, as is shown by the fact that he tried to lick the feet of the man who had insulted him, Theodore Roosevelt. Then the other day he made the announcement that his Garment Workers were in favor of the Fusion Party. That was another bid for political favor. He has tried every dodge, every turn, every twist to land in office, but the Socialist Labor Party has frustrated him: this accounts for his deep hatred of the Abend-Blatt.

The nature of the men behind the attempt is here shown. The reasons for their actions is shown. The fact that they have been branded scabs is shown. The fact that they have furthered interests of the manufacturers is shown. The fact that they have been traitors to the working class is shown.

What is to be done? This great vampire, this terrible, unclean, death-dealing organization known as pure and simpledom, has been aroused to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party has turned the light on its secrets. The fight against the Abend-Blatt is a fight against the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. It is to be a fight to the death. The workers will no longer be allowed to remain in their grasp. Therefore, it is necessary to push the fight. We must assist the Abend-Blatt. We must push the Alliance. Rally to the support of the paper. The fight is on, and the fight is going to be pushed until every unclean beast on the East Side is driven forth.

### IMITATING CIGAR TRUST.

Philadelphia Firm Follows Their Lead, Introduces Machines, and Lays Off Seventy Men.

Telford, Pa., Nov. 2.—The firm of Frank Teller & Company, cigar manufacturers of Philadelphia, have closed their factory at Sellersville, Pa., for an indefinite period, throwing seventy cigarmakers out of employment.

A few months ago this firm wanted to put machines in their Sellersville shop and the cigarmakers refused to work with them, so they turned them to their factory in Philadelphia where they had only twenty or thirty men working, these were union men. These men struck for an increase in prices of hand work and objected to the machines (suction tables). The firm granted the increase in prices, but reserved the right to put in machines. This the union agreed to and every thing ran smoothly. The result is that seventy cigarmakers, besides the strippers, packers, selectors, etc., in Sellersville are now looking for jobs elsewhere. Whether this whole thing is in imitation of the American Cigar Trust or not it is hard to say; but it looks very much like it.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

## THE FIELD OF LABOR

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, November 2, was particularly interesting in that its most important items illustrated very vividly the complete enslavement of the working class, at home and abroad, and the consequent triumphant domination of the capitalist class all over the world.

While that news illustrated very vividly the power of the capitalist class in shop and state; it also showed the impotency of the pure and simple union, the treachery of the Millerand "socialists," and the effects of the capitalistic policy of industrial expansion upon the economic condition of the working class.

One item of news informed the reading world that at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the Sample Iron & Coal Company discharged and BLACKLISTED twenty-seven mine workers for striking at the Maltby Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company.

The mine workers, who were thus deprived of their livelihood for asserting their right to organize and to strike, are members of the United Mine Workers, an organization which, we have been told repeatedly, has abolished the blacklist, and won for the miners the rights for which they were blacklisted.

Another item tells us that 400 employees of the Illinois Central Railroad repair shops, at Chicago, Ill., were discharged.

A large percentage of those discharged are union men, who attribute their discharge to the agitation of last April, when the machinists of the entire system made a demand for a nine-hour day, threatening a strike. This demand was withdrawn upon the company's grant of an increase of 10 per cent.

This grant was heralded for and wide as a victory, by O'Connell and his fellow-fakirs at the head of the International Machinists' Association!

We breathlessly await their opinion of the matter now, and wonder what they will do now to overcome the enslavement which they are powerless to remove.

From Spain comes the news that the Minister of the Interior proposes to "regulate" strikes by legislation. The real purpose of the legislation, as may be seen at a glance is to make strikes impossible. Strikes, to be legal, can only occur after four to fifteen days' notice has been given to the authorities. This measure would prevent spontaneous strikes, and give the authorities time in which to prepare for the "speedy settlement," by force of all other strikes.

Strikes stopping the work of an entire town, and tending to produce a lack of necessities will be illegal and the leaders in such strikes will be punished!

Speculators, who in their stock-gambles, corner the markets and thus create a lack of necessities will, however, continue at liberty. There is also the usual legislative provision for arbitrators, the value of both of which, in this country, at least, has proven very doubtful.

In brief, the whole Spanish measure is partial to and thoroughly in favor of the capitalist class.

While Spain is thus effectually providing for its capitalist class, by proposing pro-capitalist legislation, France is also bestirring itself in favor of the capitalist class.

The Miners' Association of that country having expressed a decidedly hostile opinion of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry for its failure to respond favorably to demands for labor legislation, is making arrangements to quarter 2,000 infantry and cavalry in Carmaux as a "precaution" against "disorder" that is likely to occur in the advent of a strike as a result of the miners' action.

Experience teaches that "precautions" of this kind generally bring about the very "disorder" which they are supposed to prevent. In other words, we may expect the French troops to provoke the miners into disturbances, in order that they may have an excuse to shoot them down in cold blood and thus break their strike.

From Germany, finally, came the news that in the city of Berlin, there are 80,000 unemployed. As these figures come from capitalist sources, it is safe to state that the actual number of unemployed is much larger.

It is sufficient to show the disastrous effect of the capitalist policy of expansion upon the working class of Germany, the third industrial nation of the world. As such it has taken a part in the competition for world-markets. Like England, it has lost, with the result that many of its industries have collapsed, while the country as a whole is going through a crisis such as it has never before known.

The condition of affairs is bound to react upon this country. Germany will readjust itself to the altered situation. It will produce cheaper. It will reduce wages. America will follow the example thus set. It too will inaugurate a readjustment, with lower wages. It too will press its working class down still lower, until such time as the increased productive activity of the industrial nations of the world, will have created such an excess of goods that an international panic will be inevitable. Then the American working class will either starve or rise in its might and end the system of Capitalism.

A portion of that class is already alive to the danger of Capitalism, whether in a state of "prosperity" or paucity. They are conscious of their enslavement under Capitalism. They realize the power of the capitalist in shop and state. They know the impotency of the trade union as at present organized. They condemn any other than socialist legislation and are alive to the alternative which will confront the working class in the not very distant future.

## THE LYON OUTRAGE.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades! Through the columns of the PEOPLE you have learned of the dastardly outrage committed by some members of the Beaumont, Texas, police force against our brave comrade F. D. Lyon. These thugs in uniform MUST be brought to justice. But what a hornets nest we have stirred up is explained by the subjoined letter by the victim of those would be assassins. The Texas State Committee has invoked the aid of the Governor but places little confidence in his sincerity in this matter. I have just returned from Houston where I went to consult with comrade Lyon. Should the Governor fail to do his sworn duty the S. L. P. must prosecute the case and bring the criminals behind the bars. We have good lawyers to push the prosecution but it takes money to fight it out. Texas has heretofore liberally responded to any call for assistance from any part of the country. Let the party show that it will avenge the first martyr of the Social Revolution and thereby give warning to ALL would-be evil doers wherever we have planted our standard that they can't monkey with the Buzz-Saw.

Send all moneys to undersigned; they will be duly accounted for in the PEOPLE. Should more money be contributed than needed, it will be turned in for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Frank Leitner.

Secretary Texas State Com. S. L. P.

(Copy of letter from F. D. Lyon to Texas State Committee, S. L. P.)

Houston, Texas, Oct., 28, 1901

Mr. Frank Leitner,

Sec'y State Com., S. L. P.,

San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:

In the matter of instituting criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of the crime at Beaumont, I must inform you, that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest prospect of a bona fide prosecution on the part of the Jefferson County officials. The intimate relationships existing between the Beaumont police force and the sheriff and the deputies, together with the fact that the guilty parties are related by the ties of blood and marriage to public officials, warrant my belief that, unless unprejudiced outside assistance is rendered, all efforts at conviction must prove futile. As suggested by the Beaumont Daily Journal, in order to secure effective service.

Another point that I cannot insist too strongly upon is the great risk that I would have to assume should I return to the scene of the crime, with no other protection than that afforded by the kindness of the very men whom I would have to accuse. No one can appreciate as I do the bloody malevolence of the men who whipped and beat me, and the circumstances under which they declared they would take my life if I returned, satisfy me that it was no idle threat.

I have no confidence in the officials who will have to conduct the prosecution, and I am actually in dread of the very officers on whom one would think I could rely for protection. Friends have advised me to abandon any attempt at prosecution unless I can have adequate protection for my life while in attendance on grand jury and trial court.

While ready and willing to do my duty as a witness, by appearing against those who conspired against and violated my rights, and trampled on the laws of the State and the laws of general decency, I have no desire to commit suicide by trusting myself to the care of those who stand so close in interest to the guilty parties. Fraternally yours,

F. D. Lyon.

### "NO POLITICS IN THE UNION."

How the Secretary of the Musicians' Protective Union Lives Up To It.

Alexander Bremer, Secretary of the Musicians' Protective Union has sent the following letter to all of the members of the union:

"1767 Sedgwick Avenue,  
New York, October 26th, 1901.

"My Dear Sir:—  
I am personally interested in the election of Hon. James A. Blanchard, candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court on the Fusion ticket.

"Judge Blanchard is now serving his third year on the Bench, under appointment from Governor Roosevelt, and has made an admirable record as a just, efficient and learned judge, both in the Court of General Sessions and in the Supreme Court. I believe you will agree with me in the view that his record preeminently entitles him to election by his fellow citizens.

I address you as a Brother in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, in order to urge you to vote for Judge Blanchard, and to persuade your friends to do likewise. All honest working men recognize in him a friend not because he has given decisions in accordance with their views in any special case, but because all his decisions—including those that have affected labor organizations and the rights of working men—have been based on the principles of justice. The election of Judge Blanchard will be a recognition of an honest and efficient public servant, and will also be in the interest of a clean and pure judiciary.

"Very truly yours,  
(Signed) "Alexander Bremer."

Kangs Say They Are Outclassed by S. L. P.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Last night a number of Socialist Labor Party men from Yonkers invaded this quiet town and held quite a meeting. There is a branch of the Kangaroo Social Democracy here and the members turned out to the meeting. They stood quietly while their fraudulent pretences were ripped up by the S. L. P. speakers.

After the meeting several of the Kangs gathered about the Socialists and whined about the roasting they had received. When asked to refute a single charge made against their party, they acknowledged that they could not. They then said "you fellows are better posted than we, you must all be sneakers."

## THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

## THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

## GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

## FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH.

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE,

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Capitalists were greatly stirred during the week, according to the News from the Field of Capital, by the announcement that a \$2,000,000,000 steel corporation was in process of formation.

It was said that men formerly with the United States Steel Corporation (the Trust) were behind the scheme.

Independent steel corporations which have refused large offers to turn their business and plants over to the United States Steel Corporation will be stockholders in the new corporation, so it was alleged.

H. C. Frick of Pittsburgh, whose enmity towards Carnegie, is well known, was named as the President-to-be of the new corporation, while Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Philadelphia were being negotiated with, with a view of bringing the interested parties together. It was later announced that there was nothing to the story. Persons in a position to know declared that they had not heard anything about the new steel project and consequently placed no faith in the rumors regarding it.

Similar denial and lack of information to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. Only a few weeks prior to the announcement of its birth, the constituent companies now composing it were engaged in a competition, which threatened to become intense and disastrous. So it may be with the new corporation which Frick is said to head. The denials, etc., may simply be the prelude to the grand sweet song of steel consolidation.

One thing is certain the idea of uniting the big independent steel corporations into a combine in opposition to the trust, has been discussed for some time past. Various efforts have been made to put the idea into execution; but without success up to the present time.

The United States Steel Corporation (the Trust), in the meanwhile, it appears, has entered into an understanding with the railroads, by which the independent companies are discriminated against.

The Union Steel Company, which is operating a great independent wire and nail plant at Donara, near Pittsburgh, Pa., last week made a repulsion on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 2,000 cars.

The Carnegie Steel Company did the same for 2,000 cars for the Homestead work, the two requisitions were filed and answered. The Union Steel Company received two cars and the Homestead 700 cars. When the Union Steel Company protested, it was informed that Carnegie had the prestige and that the Pennsylvania Railroad could not afford not to do its best for them.

It was just such railway discrimination as this that made it impossible for the competitors of the Standard Oil Company, to enter the market in competition with it, they were, consequently in numerous cases, willing to sell out to the oil monopoly at a ruinous price, while thousands of them less fortunate, were compelled to go out of business at a great loss.

Whether similar results will occur in the case of the independent iron and steel corporations, it is not clear, but such a factor is likely to hasten the formation of an opposition corporation.

All of the above simply serves to reiterate the position of the Socialists, that the capitalist class always wields its economic power to the ruin of its competitors the middle class, just as it wields it to the enslavement of the proletariat.

This result in the formation of a small capitalist class at one extreme and a large working class at the other. This creates the antagonistic classes of capitalists and laborers.

These classes can only be removed by abolishing that private ownership of capital, which gives the capitalist class its crushing and enslaving economic power, and makes classes possible.

With the collective ownership of capital all classes will cease, for then the cause of classes will be wiped out.

## Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 435

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koppin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittell, 60 Peschene ave., Newark, N. J.

WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 438

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 8th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn



## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,  
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 25  
Six months..... 02  
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 86,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

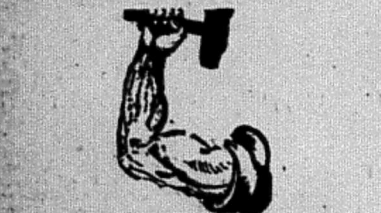
Room! For the men of Mind make way!

Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;

Ye cannot stay the opening day:

The world rolls on, the light grows stronger,  
The People's Advent's coming!

GERALD MASSEY.



The trend of the election returns from several parts of the country, published elsewhere, tho' few in numbers at the time of going to press, tell the cheering tale that the battering ram of the Socialist Labor Party, slightly damaged here and gaining yonder, has successfully accomplished the only task it was called upon to accomplish this year. It has battered big holes into the out-posts—the variously named Kangaroo party—that the forces of Capitalism have thrown forward with intent to head off and to annihilate the dreaded S. L. P. On the whole, the S. L. P., standing upon the uncompromising and, for that very reason, only tenable ground of the Labor Movement, comes out intact, while the Kangaroo onslaught, that combined in itself all the scabby purposes and instincts of that slum element, which, in all historic movements, can be got to undertake the dirty work of a ruling and threatened class, and which confidently predicted it would make tremendous progress, comes out battered beyond repair, and in its rout bears testimony of the soundness of every principle that the S. L. P. stands on and is guided by.

## THE SCAB SOCIAL DEMOCRACY UP TO DATE.

A number of times, each time duly authenticated, instances have been entered of record in these columns, that proved beyond a doubt that the Social Democracy, especially its Kangaroo wing, is to Socialism what a satyr is to Hyperion: that it is the spawn of the ash-barrel reactionary element of capitalism, doused with the impure motives and aspirations of an "intellectual" riff-raff, too frayed to figure in the camp of bona fide capitalism, and too vicious and depraved to entertain for bona fide Socialism and its organization any but sentiments of malice and the envy of the degenerate. The instances adduced demonstrated in each case that the said Social Democracy is a political exhalation, and a corrupt one at that, of the political camp of Capitalism. Nevertheless, clear tho' each instance was, taken isolated, as given from time to time, much of their individual force may have been lost. In the hurry of modern life and the crowd of events things are easily forgotten. For that reason, let that Scab or Kangaroo Social Democrat be now brought up to date:

John C. Smith (Social Democrat) ran last November in the Worcester, Mass., District, on the Social Democratic and the Democratic ticket platform.

Morris Eichmann (Social Democrat) ran this Spring in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Social Democratic, the regular Democratic, the Republican and the "Citizens" ticket platform.

Andrew Holmes (Social Democrat) is running in Peekskill, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket, is a political job holder, as Street Commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party.

Edward Staub (Social Democrat) is running in Syracuse, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket, and figures simultaneously on the official Democratic primary ballot and as delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

Rev. F. O. C. McCartney (Social Democrat) member of the Massachusetts Legislature is running in the Rockland, Mass., District on the "Citizens" caucus ticket and platform.

Each Labor (Social Democrat) is run-

ning on the Social Democratic ticket, in Cortlandtown and is a political job holder by the grace of the Republican party.

Everett and King (Social Democrats) are political job holders in San Francisco, Cal., by the grace of a Democratic Mayor.

Dr. Wooldridge (Social Democrat) is a political job holder in Cleveland, O., by the grace of a Democratic Mayor.

John Foley (notorious ward-heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy) is running in Troy, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket and platform for President Common Council, and openly declares that he will vote the Democratic ticket straight.

Chas. Harzheimer (Social Democrat) is running in Kings County (Brooklyn) for County Clerk on the Fusion (Republican and Citizens) ticket and platform.

A. F. Hoelzer (Soc. Dem.) appears as a Vice-President on the official call for a German-Tammany Hall meeting on the West Side of New York City.

J. B. Osborn (Social Democrat) officiates in Denver, Colo., as a puller-in for the Police in its attempt to prevent Socialist Labor Party meetings.

James F. Carey (Social Democrat) votes in the Haverhill, Mass., Common Council for a \$15,000 appropriation to place an Armory in working order.

The list could be continued indefinitely. In its short career the leprosy of its birth has broken out all over the body of the Social Democracy. It stands today self-branded the most putrid and rapidly decomposing product of capitalist political chicanery to confuse and keep the working class divided.

## SCOURGE THE SCAMP SCABS.

Let the below "deadly parallel" fall like a twisted rope upon the back of the Organized Scabbery:

Resolutions Passed by the Boston C. L. U., October 20, 1901.

"Resolved, That we record our unqualified appreciation of the action of the New York 'Journal' in the magnificent support it is giving to the cause of organized labor, not alone in the city of New York, but throughout the civilized world; be it resolved, That the secretary of the Central Labor Union of Boston be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to William R. Hearst, publisher of the New York 'Journal', expressing on behalf of this central body our heartfelt appreciation of the great work being done by the New York 'Journal' in assisting a union of printers and union men generally in opposing un-American methods in dealing with faithful employees."

"The 23d Regiment has done GOV'D service on strike duty on previous occasions. It was ordered to guard the great railroad yards at BURLINGTON during the strike in August, 1892, and did duty at the Pullman car shops, W. 41st St., January, 1895, the 23d was on duty in Brooklyn for about a month during the street car men's strike in that city." — New York Journal, May 15, 1901.

"Wire your sweet-heart, Father, or Son. The 'Journal' will receive and deliver FREE OF CHARGE in Albany and Troy any message from mothers, wives and sweethearts to members of the 23d Regiment. Also representatives of the 'Journal' will receive in Albany and Troy, messages from members of the Regiment and deliver the same without charge to any address in Brooklyn." — New York Journal, May 16, 1901.

"Mobs of strikers or strike sympathizers are marching about the city destroying railroad property." — New York Journal, May 17, 1901.

What is a "scab?"

He who works for wages that lower the standard of living of the working-class is called a scab; he who works for hours that lower the recuperative powers of the working class is called a scab. These are but specific instances. They furnish the principle. "Scab" is that workingman, who, by commission or omission, strengthens the arm of the plundering capitalist against the plundered working class. The crowning act of plunder is that which the capitalist exercises when—driven by short wages, long hours and inhuman treatment, the workmen have struck for redress—he brings in the strong arm of the public powers to crush the workers; and of all strong arms of the public powers the strongest is that that comes armed with the bullet-laden rifle of the militia. The invocation of the militia, made up mainly of the idle youth and labor-hating spawn of the plundering capitalist class, is the trump card that the employer plays against his distressed employee.

This trump card was played by the capitalists against the Switchmen's Union in Buffalo, in 1892, when these struck to enforce the ten-hour law for railroad men: the 23d Regiment broke the strike and left as a monument of its feat the grave of young Broderick, a workman's son.

This trump card was played by the capitalists again in 1895 in Brooklyn, when the Trolley-men's Union struck for the enforcement of the same ten-hour law: again the 23d Regiment, aided by others, rode roughshod over the workers, and again left as a monument of its prowess the grave of another workman's son, Hogan.

And it was this identical trump card that the capitalist class played in the Spring of this year when it sent the 23d

Regiment to "settle" the trolley-men's strike in Albany, and there too left its sign-manual—murder.

Now, then, the paper that pronounces these acts of felony "good service," that caters to the epistolary comfort of these brow-beaters of the workers, and that pronounces the indignant striking workmen "mobs" and otherwise slanders these hard-pressed members of the working class,—that paper is sung the songs of, that paper is cheered as assisting "union men generally," that paper is "unqualifiedly" endorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union!

The cap of "scab" fits the concern to perfection. With the cap firmly fastened to its head, a type of the crew that, to the best of its power, strengthens the arm of the plundering capitalist against the plundered working class, let there be no let-up on the scampish Organized Scabbery, let it be scourged from the Temple of Labor.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO DROMIOS.

The municipal contest of this year in San Francisco has produced a by-play that, by all means, should be mounted on the political stage of the country. It should be named "The San Francisco Dromios." While the old parties are carrying on their regulation fray, there is going on, in a corner, a "fierce contest." It is the contest of the Kangaroo Socialist party and a "Union Labor" party that has just sprung up, like having been breathed into its nostrils by the "endorsement" of a large number of Unions. These two parties are the Dromios. They can't tell each other apart; nor can anybody else. In their utter Dromio likeness, while trying to lambaste each other they are lambasting themselves in a way that makes the far fly. And herein lies the instructiveness of the spectacle.

Leading men in the "Union Labor" party are gentlemen who earned considerable distinction as organizers of Republican clubs; leading men in the "Kangaroo Socialist" party are gentlemen who have earned considerable distinction as beggars and accepters of political jobs from capitalist parties. No two political faces can be more alike; if they are not "like two peas," still they surely are alike enough to be mistaken for each other.

No doubt it is a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to organize political bodies of a party that deceives the workingman. The crime consists in aiding and abetting the fleecing. And the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct tends to obliterate and has the direct effect of obliterating the line that separates the working from the fleecing class. With the obliteration of that line the workers fall an easy prey to the thousand and one lures that capitalist politics holds out to switch their fleeced workmen from the direct forthright.

But for the identical reason, it is likewise a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to beg and accept political jobs from a party that fleeces the workers. The crime consists there too in aiding and abetting the fleecing. And there too the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct positively blurs the line of demarcation between the workingman and his fleecer. With the blurring of that line the workers can not escape falling a prey to the insidious lures which capitalist politics holds out to labor's undoing.

Both acts are crimes; both acts are reducible to "corruption" both acts spring from self-seeking minds that try to ride the Labor vote; both acts redound to the direct injury of the working class.

While at this extremity of the country, here in New York, the spectacle is seen of two capitalist Dromios—the Tammany and the Republican parties—exposing and condemning each other, and proving each other's unfitness to represent the people, at the other extremity, in San Francisco, the spectacle is seen of two lackeys-of-capitalism Dromios—the Kangaroo and the "Union Labor" parties—equally exposing, equally condemning and proving with equal conclusiveness each other's criminality in the camp of Labor.

## WILL THE FATE OF DEVER'S HEAD AFFECT THESE?

The United Hebrew Charities, at a meeting held last Monday, received the annual report of its President. The following are a few of the passages in the report:

"Poverty among the Jews is increasing in New York. We cannot and dare not blind ourselves to this fact."

"The tenement houses and sweatshops of the great Ghetto of New York work havoc among our people."

"The total number of applicants at the relief bureau was 11,447 representing 50,228 persons. Of these 1,268 were widows, 971 were deserted women and 510 were consumptives."

Was this report meant as a deliberate satire on the "What Carnegie Said and Did" campaign, that is going on in this city between the Democratic and the Republican capitalists, and whooped up by the labor fakirs, or is the report one of those "accidents," that Providence periodically provides for the purpose of throwing light across the path of that in-

telligent portion of society that is capable of seeing, and in whose keeping the progress of the race has ever been? It matters not. Accident or intent the report is exceptionally timely.

The class, whose affluence is a barometer of the poverty of the masses, (Jew and Gentile), of the number of widows left destitute (Gentile and Jew), of the distress that produces "deserted women" (Jew and Gentile), of the plague spots named tenement houses and sweatshops, which, in turn, suggest and imply factories, railroad beds, stone yards and shops where consumptives (Gentile and Jew) are bred,—that widowed, deserted girls, consumption and poverty among the workers—breeding class is tugging at what "Carnegie Said and Did," and that "tug of war" comes down to what the fate shall be of Devery; and the labor lieutenants of that class help along the hurly with their blatant and doubly criminal conduct.

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery's head is but a feat. It is to the real issue what the sham nest of the Marsh-wren is to her real nest. The Marsh-wren trusts not to an exposed and conspicuous place the eggs that are dear to her. She builds a sham nest on top of the reeds; her real nest is built in a concealed spot. Thus she protects her brood. The birds of the field that prey upon her are by her strategy lured away from the true and beloved nest, to the sham one. While they wear themselves out pecking at the latter, her species thrives in the safety of the seclusion offered by the former. And so in this, as in all other political contests,—national, state and municipal—in which the capitalist class is periodically compelled to struggle for the continuance of its, to the working men, death-dealing hold on the public powers, does the capitalist class imitate the Marsh-wren's strategy. It raises into conspicuousness a sort of sham nest in the shape of false issues which it beats the tomtom on, and all the while with the assistance of its labor lieutenants, (Jew and Gentile), it carefully keeps in seclusion the real issue, a sort of real nest, in which its cherished eggs for fleecing the workers, pauperizing and blasting them are hatched. One day it is the tariff, another it is the "State Canal Frauds," now it is the mutton head of a Devery.

As little as the tariff, as little as "State Frauds," so little does the fate of Devery's head concern the working class. What concerns them is not mentioned by the sham combatants around Devery's head. What concerns them is the decapitation of the Capitalist System of production. That is the head whose fate determines the misery or the happiness of the workers. That's the nest towards which the Socialist Labor Party is marshaling the intelligence of the people,—and the report of the United Hebrew Charities, wittingly or unwittingly, helps to light the way to that cockatrice's nest.

The French Government is taking a leaf from the bad-eared freak who rules Germany. Catholic priests driven from Germany to China got into trouble there and while made the yellow heathens pay enormous damages for bothering them. Now France has just passed a law making it very difficult for Catholic schools and associations to do business and driven thousands of priests out of the country. The Sultan of Turkey imitated France in that kind of treatment just as the Chinese mandarins imitated the German wild man, and France is boxing the Sultan's ears and forcing him to give the Catholic schools and religious orders more privileges than they have in France. The capitalist class is bound to show its zeal for the spread of Christianity if it breaks every non-Christian ruler on earth and turns every minister into missionary.

The industrial depression in Germany continues unabated. In order to overcome it wholesale cuts are being made in wages, and the German workmen are requested to bear it in order that markets may be opened up. The cut in Germany will be followed by a revival due to the inroads made in markets conquered by other countries, America among them. Then these countries, America among them, must in turn, reduce wages in order to compete with Germany. This makes the outlook for American workmen "very bright." Another pound of flesh will be taken from them to uphold the business of the land.

A woman burglar was arrested in Rochester. This is the last blow. Carrie Nation invaded the field that Jerome was reserving for himself. Ladies have invaded the Bawery with the intention of teaching the Sullivan's art of politics. Women are branching out in all illes that once were held exclusively by men. The Rochester incident was so particularly significant that there is no doubt that we shall soon hear that new female bank tellers and cashiers have been squandering the institution's money on some fair man and have been forced to abscond.

The Turk is to be reformed, and France is to do the reforming. The Sick Man of Europe will recover from the illness with which, in the eyes of the capitalist world, he is affected. His malady is the common one of weak nations. It is that there is a considerable amount of wealth that the other nations desire, but because of the squabbles among themselves do not know how to get at. France has solved the problem.

Depew's figure and the manner he presents them doubly condemn the capitalist system: they condemn it of plunder; they condemn it of swindle.

No wonder the railroad magnates are equally divided between the Democratic and Republican parties; and are united in suppressing to the best of their power all information on the Socialist Labor Party, and the education that the Party is spreading.

## THE RAILROAD MOLOCH.

The speech delivered by Depew on Railroad Day in Buffalo, and reproduced in full last week in these columns, offered the opportunity for an article in which it was shown from Depew's own words, coupled with certain experiences, that the privately owned railroad was subversive of freedom in that it ruled, economically and politically, a vast part of the population. Depew's speech furnishes the material to also prove that the railroad magnates of the country actually live on the marrow of the railroad employees, giving back to these in the shape of wages but a small fraction of the wealth they produce, the lion's share being plundered by the railroad capitalists.

Depew said:

"The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in 1900 was \$1,487,000,000. Of this, \$577,000,000 went for labor directly on the pay roll; material and supplies, which are mainly labor; rentals, interest, and taxes absorbed all the rest of the \$910,000,000 earnings, except \$118,000,000 to the stockholders. To make this situation more clearly understood, of every \$100 earned by the railroad, \$30 go directly to the employees of the company, \$27 go for supplies—which is labor—\$23 go for interest on indebtedness and rentals of other people's and city properties, \$3 are paid in taxes, and \$8 go to the stockholders."

These figures tell the gruesome tale to whomsoever knows who it is that receives the \$23 "interest on indebtedness and rentals" and the \$27 for "supplies" out of every \$100 earned by the railroad, and also for whose benefit the \$3, out of every \$100 earned, are spent in taxes.

1. As to "interests on indebtedness and rentals," the interest is paid to the identical railroad magnates who loan themselves money and charge the road for it; while the rent, whether on railroad lines or actual real estate, is mainly of the same nature.

2. As to "supplies" hardly a railroad magnate but holds stock, usually controlling stock, in the leading industries that furnish the supplies—mines, car factories, rail, etc. Accordingly the item of "supplies" does not go to "labor"; it goes directly and mainly into the pockets of the identical railroad magnates.

In view of this fact the equation (taking Depew's own figures) now stand:

Every \$100 produced by Labor on the railroads is divided as follows:

To Labor ..... \$30

To Capital ..... 58

To Taxes ..... 3

Total ..... \$100

But even this does not yet tell the whole tale. To whom must the \$3 taxes be credited? Who pays them? And for whose benefit?

The \$3 taxes come out of the \$100 produced by Labor; but that \$3 never touches the hand of Labor. Whether the taxes be \$3 or \$20, that portion of the \$100 produced by Labor that Labor receives remains unaffected. That \$3 falls into, and reappears as "taxes" out of the \$61 of Labor's produce, that Labor is plundered of anyhow. And the \$3 is invested by the capitalist plunderer in that portion of the machinery of government that is intended to protect the capitalist in the possession of his stolen goods. Accordingly the equation now stands:

To Capital ..... \$61

To Labor ..... 39

Total of Labor's Product, \$100

This would be quite a gruesome enough showing. Considering the huge number of workmen mutilated and killed in the service of the railroads, i. e., in the production of that \$100, the \$39 that Labor receives is an insulting and intolerable enough pittance, while the \$61 that the idle capitalist pockets is a plunder, gigantic and blood-stained. But the case is worse yet. The \$39 is an inflated figure. In them are included the \$50,000 a year salaries of the Depews of the roads; the \$25,000, the \$20,000, the \$10,000 a year figure heads, whose salaries are collected, not in reward of labor performed (these gentlemen perform no useful labor), but by virtue of the stock they hold, or their patrons hold in the railroad companies. It is safe, under this head to deduct \$9.

The equation then stands:

To the idle Capitalist ..... \$70

To the Workers ..... 30

Total produced by the Workers, \$100

The capitalists are great at sleights of hand. By the sleight of hand of dividing the plunder that they levy on the workers into "interest," "rentals," "supplies," "taxes," etc., they make their share appear trifling, "only \$8 dividends"! And to perform even this trick they must indulge in the sleight of hand of padding the pay-roll with items wholly illegitimate. Not \$8, out of every \$100 produced by the railroadmen, is the "reward" of capital; the idle capitalist has leisure enough to scheme to keep, and to succeed in the scheme of keeping, fully \$70 out of every \$100 that Labor produces at the risk of life and limb, and with the sacrifice of life and limb.

Depew's figure and the manner he presents them doubly condemn the capitalist system: they condemn it of plunder; they condemn it of swindle.

No wonder the railroad magnates are equally divided between the Democratic and Republican parties; and are united in suppressing to the best of their power all information on the Socialist Labor Party, and the education that the Party is spreading.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say!

B. J. (testily)—That's just what I say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen: 1st, The suffrage; 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our free schools; 4th, We are all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; 5th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last year you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why did you not drop work?

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S. (pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law." No. 2.

B. J. mops his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 3.—Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.—Indeed I would!

U. S.—Why didn't you?

B. J.—My parents were too poor; they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.—And the school-house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.—Of course!

U. S. (pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking. That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do to you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you from access to the schools through poverty. Now to No. 4.

B. J.—At any rate we have no lords that we must knuckle under—

B. J.—Let's see. Must you and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you to protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzine and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B. J. a fourth time under the pump and administers a fourth soaking.) That much for equality before the law."

No. 4. Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your No. 5.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crest-fallen)—No, thank you. The starch is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes."

The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and his needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capital because without land on, and machinery with, which to labor man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist class that has sponged upon the nation's wealth, and 2d, the workingclass, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth but lives in

poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others but not enough to compete with the big fellows. This middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on!

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleeing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizes the fact of class distinctions, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their Organized Scabbery stool-pigeons, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interest direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party, and to vote straight the ticket headed by the Arm and Hammer.

## Political and Economic.

The "Motorman and Conductor," official organ of the street car men organized in the American Federation of Labor says:—"Almost every day the press calls our attention to some fatal street railway accident. And it is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the fact that to-day we are rushing through the streets and crowded thoroughfares of our cities twelve and fifteen ton street cars at the rate of 30 to 40 miles an hour. But when we come to examine them, we find the appliances for controlling and stopping that car is the same old brake that was operated on the bob-tailed car fifteen years ago." When an accident does happen, the motorman is accused and sometimes held on the charge of homicide. The organization which the "Motorman and Conductor" represents allows this imputation of murder to stand, yet according to its own testimony, the fault lies with the companies; they are the real murderers. The same "Motorman and Conductor" frequently speaks of a strike ending in "amicable relations" between the company and the men. But the charge of murder still rests wholly with the motorman. The Organized Scabbery not only defeats the attempts of the men in the pure and simple trades-unions, but it also throws on their shoulders all the blame and all the



## CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## The Wind Knocked Out of Him.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following newspaper clippings taken from a local paper speak for themselves. Needless to say that the challenge issued to Mr. Ballard completely knocked the wind out of him, although quite a windy chap, and we have not heard from him through the local papers or otherwise. The gentleman has dropped out of print of late, something unusual for him.

M. MOLLOY.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 28.

[Enclosures.]

[From Schenectady, N. Y., "Gazette."]

I.

## THE LIGHT SEEN THRO' THE DARKNESS.

Editor of "The Daily Gazette": While we are under the shadow of the crime of the century, it is severely taxed our faith—great though that faith may be—to see any light through the dark cloud, but there is light—Mr. McKimley's work has done his manly and wise policies have placed our country in the front rank of world powers—but, during these last years we have not taken sufficient care to keep out foreigners of violent political leanings nor could we repress socialism (the beginning of anarchy), nor the mouthings of public agitators, nor the incendiary newspaper criticism and belittling of our administration, because no crime had been committed which could be laid to their door—that crime has now been committed, and in such a way as to enforce stern, though diplomatic, safeguards for the future—immigration will be more closely watched—(my idea is, that no immigrant should be allowed to land who does not bring a certificate signed by one of our consuls)—disturbing factions will be also watched and incendiary meetings and speeches forbidden and stopped, if attempted to be held. President Roosevelt has all the courage and vigor necessary for these purposes and will make an ideal President. Great sympathy must be given him as he is so suddenly called to carry out Mr. McKimley's policies and to live up to the ideal plane to which the tragedy has lifted our martyr. His actual plane was very high, but the tragedy has elevated him almost to worship.

Yours very truly,

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901.

II.

## WANTS TO MEET WALTER J. BALLARD IN DEBATE.

Editor "Gazette": On September 17th last, a letter appeared in the "Gazette" signed by one Walter J. Ballard, wherein he makes the assertion that "Socialism is the beginning of Anarchy." There was no attention paid to the letter by Socialists of this city as it showed that the writer was innocent of any knowledge of the Socialist movement, but as the man persists in his innocence as a recent article in "The Gazette" of his, shows, I have been instructed by the Socialist Labor Party of this city to issue a challenge to the gentleman to debate the question, "Resolved, that Socialism is the beginning of Anarchy." Mr. Ballard to take the affirmative and our man to take the negative side, or we will debate this question, "Resolved, that the policy of the Republican party breeds Anarchy," our man to take the affirmative and Mr. Ballard the negative.

This will be a rare chance for the gentleman to emphasize his statement in public and at the same time do a little campaign work for the party he is affiliated with.

M. MOLLOY, Organizer S.L.P. Schenectady, Oct. 8, 1901.

III.

## SILENT IN PERPETUUM.

The Buzz-Saw in Auburn, New York.

To THE PEOPLE.—Auburn received a visit from Chas. H. Corregan, who stayed October 5th and 6th. The Saturday evening he spoke it rained, but he held a crowd of 250 for 2 hours listening to his discourse on Trade Unions. The way he laid it on to the Fakirs held the crowd spellbound rain or no rain. We sold about 30 "Bull Pens," "What Means This Strike," etc., and would have sold more only it began to pour. He spoke also in our rooms Sunday afternoon on Socialism vs. Anarchy. On October 12, Comrade Mike Kemp of Syracuse spoke here on the street corner to a crowd of 300 we sold in all 45 books besides distributing pamphlets. We also held a mass meeting in the 8th Ward, October 18. It was a bitter cold night but we held the close attention of 150 wage slaves. The writer spoke first for 20 minutes, then Comrade Kemp spoke for an hour and a quarter. We sold 20 books. We have a ticket in the field this fall and you can tell what interest the working men are taking by our sale of books. Our Section has increased in two months from 12 members to 22 and we expect many more.

FRANK L. BRANNICK.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 27.

His Share of Risk.

To THE PEOPLE.—A wage slave named Snyder, at the Red Mill this evening, got his share of the risk that the capitalist don't take. He fell lengthwise on a buzz-saw. They will bury him right away or sooner.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Fairhaven, Wash., Oct. 23.

A Question That Won't Down.

To THE PEOPLE.—The conversation reported in the DAILY PEOPLE of a few days ago, between Comrade Wolenshager and Mr. Butcher, the ex-national secretary of the Social Democratic party, was interesting throughout, but the point of greatest interest was the admission of Mr. Butcher that what the Social Democrats hated most, was

the systematic attack made by our party upon the armory-building record of Carey and his political associates. Thereby Mr. Butcher admitted that the promulgation of that particular crime against the working class hurts the S. D. P. more than all their other crimes put together. The reason for this is very simple.

It takes a class-conscious workman, a Socialist, a man imbued with the dignity of his class and its great historical mission, to appreciate to its full extent the criminality of the political conduct of the S. D. P., its inclusion and toleration of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workman, even the least tutored can understand the criminality of Carey's conduct and of the "labor" pay for harbors a Carey in its midst; for every workman, even if he be not class-conscious, has the class-instinct inbred in him by his daily experience. Every workman sees that to help the military arm of the capitalist class, is to help that class itself, and his own particular boss; even if he do not understand that the same thing is done when one helps the political arm of the capitalist class, or what amounts to the same, when one tries to corrupt, and thereby cripple the political arm of the working class.

But what I wish to call to the attention of the comrades is the fact that another crime of exactly the same character as Carey's has been committed against the working class by another leading Social Democrat, and that he, too, was rewarded for his crime by the S. D. P. with a high official position. During the St. Louis street car strike of some two years ago, Mr. G. A. Hoehn, an "old-time Socialist" (alte Genosse) served as a special deputy sheriff against the strikers. And it was this same Mr. G. A. Hoehn that was elected by the last Indianapolis "unity" convention of the S. D. P. to the position of a member of its acting national executive committee, located in that same city of St. Louis.

Nor was the convention ignorant of Mr. Hoehn's "splendid" record as a deputy sheriff. If any of its members had been previously ignorant of it, he was informed to that effect on the floor of the convention by Mr. Victor Berger, according to the latter's own statement in his paper, the Milwaukee "Wahrheit."

HERMAN SIMPSON.

New York, Oct. 29.

The Buncie Game in Guelph, Ont.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last night this little town was, for the first time, I believe, blessed (or rather disgraced), with what was called a "Socialist meeting." What style of Socialists it was may well enough be understood by the following:

After the chairman was elected he at once introduced the first and principal speaker of the evening a Mr. Samuel Lauderex, president of Hamilton T. and L. Council who opened his address by telling the meeting what a good union man he was, that he had held offices in 30 and so many different labor unions for so and so many years and that he had always been an active member in the labor movement. In regard to politics he said he had always been and would in the future be thoroughly "Independent," and he advised everybody to be the same. He then went on to say that he was in favor of Socialism; that he was a good Christian Socialist, and as such he did not believe in class distinctions. "A Socialist does not believe that because I am a poor working man and you are a capitalist we are two different classes, and as such should fight each other. No! we are all of the same class," he said. At the same time he urged the necessity of Trades Unions in order to enable the working man to get fair wages and shorten the hours of labor and this he said, could be gained by strikes and in no other way. He also urged them to vote for men representing their own class, while a few minutes before he had told them words, no class and he hated the words class. He wound up his speech by cracking a few jokes and giving the listeners, who at this time were few in number, to understand that he was not one of those bad Socialists who were always in a fight against the capitalist system as it is not necessary to carry on the way some of those Socialists do. About the two following speakers it need only be said that they made one of the usual Social Democratic speeches and the meeting ended with an appeal to the audience to form a club of the Canadian "Socialist League." How far they succeeded in this is not known to the writer.

A. C. Guelph, Ont., Oct. 27th.

The Buzz-Saw in Ohio.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Monday, October 21st, the Kangaroo Social Democrat Max Hayes of Cleveland came here and delivered a harangue on "Socialism" (sic) that reminds us very much of a speech we heard Eugene V. Debs make at one time. Not that we want to impute plagiarism to Mamie, Oh, no! For, forsooth, all labor fakirs can be found persuing the same line of cant phraseology and confusive declamation, leading to the one goal, namely, to perpetuate corruption and its appurtenance, the present ignorance of the working class. I would not mention the fact of Mamie's presence here, were it not that during his speech he himself showed the cloven hoof of the labor fakir, as will be shown by the following dialogue that took place, when after finishing his speech he invited questions. Here follows the collection: questions by S. L. P. men; answers by Hayes:—

Q. During your speech you took occasion to boast a local labor paper "the Operative Potter." (see enclosure) now, what I want to ask you, is how can it be a labor paper when boosting capitalist candidates?

A. "I don't think that makes any difference as long as the paper furnishes information pertaining to labor."

Q. "Then you mean to say that a so-called labor paper is bona-fide and worthy of the support of the working class, although it caters to capitalist politicians?"

A. "That's the same question. It is

a labor paper to the extent of the amount of information it prints of use to labor."

Hereupon Hayes in order to keep from being pressed further, wished to ignore the questioner, and shouts at the top of his voice: "Anybody else want to ask a question?"

Another comrade put this question: "Towards the close of your address, you advised all workers to join their respective trade-unions?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Is it not so, that Mark Hanna calls the leaders of the U. M. W. of A. his 'labor lieutenants'?"

A. "That is not true where did you see that?"

Q. "In the Pittsburgh papers."

A. "That, ah—maybe—hem—but—nevertheless the U. M. W. of A. IS OF BENEFIT to the members."

Q. "Then after claiming in your speech that the interests of labor and capital are not identical but antagonistic, you now endorse the notorious check-off system whereby the mine-owners keep the dues out of the miners' pay envelopes and turns them over to the labor fakir?"

A. "There is no place where they do that."

Q. "Isn't there? It's established all through Pennsylvania and you know it as well as anybody."

A. "Well, even so, I don't see anything wrong in that, if it is an agreement between the officials of the U. M. W. A. and the mine owners. I suppose you are one of the other gang?" (meaning the S. L. P.) You are talking of fakirs?" At this sally the comrade crept up close to the box, from which Hayes was in the act of descending, and said: Yes, and Gilchrist didn't do a thing to one of the fakirs in Cleveland!" With consternation on his face and the thought in his mind that he were trying to get possession of the box, he switched off with a biographical sketch of John D. Rockefeller, telling the audience, among other things, that he was proud of being a co-president with the said J. D. R. in Cleveland. After that, handing out copies of Bellamy's Water-Tank and telling the people that Bellamy was the greatest Socialist writer of America (grand finale): "Now, gentlemen, all those who voted for Debs last fall, please step forward and we will form a local organization of the Socialist party."

By this time, the least interested had left, and a number of sympathizers who stayed were quickly disillusioned by us in reference to the character of the Socialist (?) party, leaving Hayes to depart unobserved. According to the reports we have been able to get, he scraped up a quorum of ONE for a "local branch." For Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st we have engaged Comrade Schulberg of Pittsburgh to speak here and show up the bogus. Francis Dixon, East Liverpool, O., Oct. 27.

That Sell-Out Party in Troy.

To THE PEOPLE.—We, the Socialist Labor Party of Troy have the scab of society amongst us. The party of many names here goes by the name of the Social Democratic party. They are about the same crowd that was in it two years ago, when they tried to sell out the Socialist Labor Party to the reformers for a given price. When the reformer that was running for Mayor and who had given the committee that held him up \$25 on account, got wind of the fact that they could not get him on the S. L. P. ticket, he refused to give up the balance. As the reformer got elected and they, the Social Democrats had a club of about twenty freaks, they got the rent paid for them one year in advance. This year the freaks are split up on the choice of a candidate, although they have nominated a ticket of their own. Some of them are enrolled as Republicans, and others as Democrats, and have taken part in the last primaries of the capitalist parties as they had a fight on. One of the party who earned his spurs, got a job from the reform Mayor's boss over a gang of men that were working in a ditch. He was also a secretary or president at the meeting that nominated him, and when that thing was over he went over to the Social Democrats headquarters to fix up the other ticket.

The old party that got beaten two years ago, have set up the cry of reform with all of the ministers with gear elected. But we have them on the run. They have not held an out-door meeting within the city limits, but they go to the outskirts to get away from the Hammer of the S. L. P.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Troy N. Y., Oct. 20.

[Enclosure.]

[From the Troy, N.Y., "Sunday News."]

MURPHY'S MAN FOLEY EXPOSED

A Citizen of the Eleventh Ward Accuses the Accuser of Ward of Repeating.

Editor Sunday News—Dear Sir: I was greatly amused when I read that John Foley of the Eleventh Ward had preferred charges of illegal registration against two young men.

Foley is one of the gang which invaded Lansingburgh when the ballot boxes were stolen in that village. I followed the gang on the occasion as a watcher for the Republicans and saw Foley vote in every ward on the way to the Burgh.

He voted several times in Lansingburgh, and was in the riots that followed. He is one of the most disreputable of the gang that does Murphy's dirty work, and I am ready to meet Foley any time and charge him with those things to his face. I dare him to deny what I have said.

It is a nice state of affairs when a repeater is set to watch the registry. It shows the kind of men that Murphy has around him. The whole reform cry of Murphy and his gang is given voice by such men as Foley. They are all of a piece and are ready for any low and despicable job that the boss may select.

Foley charged Ward with illegal registration after Judge Nason had refused to grant a motion by the Democrats to remove his name from the books. The name was there legally, and Foley and the other Commercialists knew it. The

order had gone forth from the boss, however, to make a pretense at catching a Progressive or Republican at crooked work, to offset the exposure of registration crookedness in the Tenth Ward. It was a characteristic trick, and has deceived no one. Foley had better act in a manner more circumspect or he will get in trouble. Any attempt at crooked work this year will bring down on the offender swift and sudden punishment. He must remember that Murphy is not now in control, and that the old days of thugism are past.

A CITIZEN OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Dan Harris Komm Heraus.

To the People—Again after looking over the City Record, I fail to find the name of DAN HARRIS, amongst the registered voters in his election district. Dan Harris is the secretary of the Label Committee of the Cigarmakers in this city, and resides with his family at 337 E. 10th street for nearly four years—it is this year the 15th election district of the 14th A. D. but his name is not registered.

Dan Harris is a politician and labor fakir of olden days, and up to the time when Sam Prince ran in the 10th A. D., Dan resided in the 10th A. D., but quickly moved out of it in order not to BE DISCOVERED by his political friends. On account of this very fact, Dan has done a good deal of moving in the last ten years. Dan is and has always been a dead enemy of everything that is socialism; he like his colleague and co-fakir, Marritz "Brown" has for years called the Socialists SCABS AND FAKIRS. "Brown" is today a "Socialist" and runs on the Kangaroo S. D. P. ticket, and all those "genossen" that he for years called scabs and suckers are expected to vote for him while his friend Harris does not dare to register his name as a voter. Can any one inform the "Daily People" why Harris does not vote like every other honest man with an honest name and an honest past record would?

New York, Oct. 27, 1901 J. K.

Ripping It Up in Peekskill.

To the People—Comrades Troy and Jacobson of Yonkers, addressed the working people of Peekskill on Saturday the 26th. The audience of about three hundred listened attentively. Comrade Troy spoke of the attitude of the S. L. P. to trade unionism. He exposed the contradictory position of pure and simple trade unionism of fighting the capitalist, and at the same time defending the capitalist system of production. He exposed the fraudulent pretensions of the Kangaroos of fighting (?) the capitalist and at the same time standing by the pure and simple trade unionism which is but a brother of capitalism. He also laid low the Social Democratic party's false claim of being a workingmen's party while at the same time making Kangaroo eyes at the capitalist parties in the hope of getting some political job. Some one wanted to know about Powderly, Troy answered that like all labor fakirs he betrayed the workers and was rewarded with a political job. Comrade Jacobson appealed to the working people to stand by their class interests and vote for the whole ticket of the S. L. P.

While this meeting was going in the open part of the village, Comrade Cianfrana, editor of "Il Protetario" held forth on the lower part, addressing a small but very attentive audience of Italian workmen, about thirty-five men. After the speech of Cianfrana sample copies of "Il Protetario" were distributed and books sold. Both meetings were very successful, about two hundred Weekly People distributed and some books sold.

Peekskill, Oct. 20. Chas. Zolot.

More Social Democratic Dirty Political Log-Rolling: This Time in Syracuse.

To THE PEOPLE.—Among the nominations made by the Social Democratic party in this city, we find the name of one, "Edward Staub" for School Commissioner. Now this same Edward Staub, was nominated by the regular Democratic party, as a delegate to a Ward Convention, and his name appears on the official Ballot of said regular Democratic party for its primaries, which were held September 17th. It is further known that said Staub, was one of a delegation to see the Democratic Mayor, James K. McGuire; also that he worked hard for McGuire's choice for Candidate for Alderman of his Ward. He will write more soon, at present too busy. The next minstrel show will be Friday, Nov. 1st, when the Rev. E. M. Bigelow D. D. will be here.

Rudolph Baeder.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31.

Dayton Capitalists Trying to Victimize S. L. P. Men

To the People.—The Manufacturers' Association of Dayton, an Anarchistic association of the largest employers of labor in this city are doing their best to break up section Dayton, Socialist Labor Party. Five of our members, who are in the employ of different members of this association have been called into their respective offices and warned that they must either have to give up their membership in the Section or their jobs. This association merits the careful and special attention of the S. L. P. It is more thoroughly class conscious and more openly and knowingly brigandish in its instincts and purposes toward the working class than any other organization of its kind in the United States. Its pedigree will be given, together with its intimate connection with the organized scabbery that runs the Gompers unions.

Dayton, O., Oct. 30.

The Buzz-Saw in Kentucky.

To the People.—Twenty names of members of the Socialist Labor Party will represent the S. L. P. on the official ballot in the municipal election in this city, Nov. 5th. We have conducted a steady and persistent campaign. Have had larger crowds at our meetings this year than ever before, and have had always close attention, and we expect to be able to report a substantial increase in our vote over last year.

At only one of our meetings have we

had any disturbance, and this was from a loud-mouthed A. F. of L. fakir who sought to interrupt and discredit our speaker by hurling at him from the outskirts of the crowd vile names and abuse. But at the instance of the writer, a policeman quietly but firmly escorted the yun-yun label disciple of Samuel, the fakir, from the audience, and he never returned.

At one of our recent meetings, Mr. Gus Brandt, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" candidate for mayor just before our speaker mounted the platform passed by, but stopped long enough to volunteer a little good advice. Lifting his hand deprecatingly, he said, or whispered, "Sh. Sh. keep quiet; be careful what you say." Don't use the word socialism too often. Why, our man Biglow spoke here for an hour, and no one would suspect that he was making a socialist speech."

Since the assassination of President McKinley the polynomial "Socialists" have like the rabbit lain low and said mighty little except to issue some leaflets on which they printed a weak and pitiful appeal to the pure and simples to vote for them because their candidates (seven all told) are "trades unionists too."

But our "trades unionists too" will find that their pure and simple brethren will prefer not to throw away their votes on their "trades unionists" socialists when they stand so much better chance of saving their votes by casting them for that "true friend of union labor, Grainger" the Democratic candidate, or that great champion of the people's rights, John A. Stratton, the Republican.

PRESS COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29.

Another Kangaroo Social Democratic Specimen of Corruption.

To THE PEOPLE.—It was during the campaign 1899, when the Volkszeitungs-Genossen were boycotting the S. L. P., that the West Side Arbeiter Liederkreis was requested by "Genosse" Holzer, proprietor of the so-called West Side Labor Lyceum to vacate the Hall at their regular meeting night (as he had a wedding for that night, so he said), he was willing to pay a Fass Beer for die Genossen in some other Hall) a keg of beer, of course the offer was accepted.

For the same night I received an invitation of Tammany Hall to attend a German Mass Meeting, being a registered voter of the 13th A.D. (where the so-called West Side Labor Lyceum, is located) to take place at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West 42d street. Stick a pin here.

Two years later, October 20th, 1901 a friend of mine received an invitation to attend a Mass Meeting, this time not in the West Side Labor Lyceum. I suppose Mr. Holzer was afraid to lose customers because his own party the Social Democratic Party has also a ticket in the field. Mr. Holzer is a member in good standing in the S. D. P. But, mark you, under the emblem of Tammany Hall, the star, their appears the name of Mr. Holzer as one of the vice-presidents of that German Tammany Hall Mass Meeting. Don't you see? Being a little tolerant improves the "peesiness" and such is the element that the Socialist Labor Party kicked out July 10th, 1899. Mr. Holzer took good care that the S. L. P. men now in the district did not get an invitation to find out in what company he is in, but Providence is great, and the hand-bill fell into my hands.

George Luck.

New York, Oct. 31.

N. B.—The Tammany leaflet with the Kangaroo Social Democrat Holzer's name is for inspection in this office.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.

Capitalist Complicity of the Denver Kangaroo Social Democracy.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is some time since anything has appeared in THE PEOPLE on our campaign in this city. Comrades elsewhere may come to the belief, that everything is smooth sailing, since our police paid its respects to us early in the summer. But such is not the case. As the campaign draws to a close, the Democratic party, the party in power, hence their control of the police force, seem to think their case a desperate one, and in their desperation, like all monkeys are trying to make the worst of the case. The looks of these paid hirelings of the capitalist class were very ominous of late; Nobody could say what was up and when and where the thunder-bolt would strike.

It was on Saturday evening October 26th, when comrade Wm. Fowler occupied the corner of 10th and Arapahoe streets, talking to a large audience, when a medicine fakir drove up for the purpose of plying his trade. Seeing we had the crowd, he employed means which showed plainly that he was in collusion with the powers that be. He employed an individual by the name of J. B. Osborne, a campaign speaker of our local Kangaroos to make a "socialist" speech, by paying him \$5. Then they took up a collection for said Osborne with fair success. Against all this, our comrade held his own. The fakir seeing this, pulled his strings on the police. At the moment comrade Fowler was going to introduce comrade Mullen as the next speaker a policeman came up and ordered him to move on and vacate the corner. This of course was refused, and as a matter of course the arrest followed. As soon as Fowler was pulled down, Mullen jumped on the platform to address the crowd, who had swelled by this time to an enormous size. His arrest followed immediately, and comrade Carl Starkenburg took his place only to be followed with the same result. Martin Hurwitz was the last, being small in stature, he was taken off bodily, the platform itself was then arrested and the whole taken in the patrol wagon and driven to the city hall. All were booked on the charge of disturbance and refusing to move on, and were then released on bail for \$200 each, furnished by members of the section.

The case was called this morning in the police court, but was continued until Thursday next, on the motion of our Attorney. The prosecution had an array of witnesses on hand, six in all, who, with the exception of two were members of our local Kangs. If there ever was any doubt as to the true disposition and attitude towards the Socialist Labor

Party and towards the old parties by the Kangaroos it was demonstrated on this occasion. I dare say, that the Western Kangaroo is a double of his esteemed Eastern brother. At times I was inclined to think, that our attitude in attacking them was not the best; that by ignoring them, or giving them the go by, so to speak would be all the better method in dealing with them. But experience since has taught me that the method adopted by the PEOPLE, in attacking them is the correct one.

For the edification of the readers of the PEOPLE will only mention a few of them by these they many gage them all politically.

The aforementioned J. B. Osborne was one of that triumvirate who in 1899 filed a "socialist ticket" with the County Clerk of County of Arapahoe and City of Denver, with all Republican candidates on it. Some of our voters, not knowing of such a dastardly trick, and who could not be reached in time, were misled and their votes were lost.

Another one by the name of Frazer who is now out orating for them, was only last year a rampant Bryan Democrat and stump for him. He was always violently opposed to the S. L. P. and to Socialism as such. Politically, he is as crooked as he can be made. I venture to say that he could not lie straight in his sleep, even by his utmost exertion. The last in the bunch is our only J. W. Martin for whom our tactics were "too narrow," who was overflowing with human kindness and broadness, so much so that he attacked our tactics in a public meeting, thus committing a gross violation of the constitution as adopted in our last National Convention, for which he was expelled in due time and subsequently joined the Kangaroos, who took him up with open arms. He is now their City Organizer with a salary attached to it. Bad people will have it, that that is all he is after. But be that as it may, as they have more professional, as to take care of, the question arises who is furnishing the stuff? Of this more anon. Meanwhile we shall march on "with flying" colors and crush our opponents with the hammer of the fighting S. L. P.

H. Warnecke.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.

A Kangaroo Oversight.

To THE PEOPLE.—To-day I received a circular letter from the Social Democrats. It came from a beer hall, that might have been located in Timbuctoo. Intermixed with the bunch of garbage I find that they promise to use the police powers for the benefit of the working class in its conflicts with the capitalist class. I wonder why they don't bring on the fact as a proof positive that they will keep their promise, that they already accomplished the building of an armory into the hands of the capitalists for the benefit of the working class in their conflicts with the capitalist class, that we, the working men, may be shot at from behind by a "healthy" body of militia men and be deprived of our miserable and short lives.

It is not surprising that these Timbuctooers never learn their lesson. Their campaign literature should be preserved in a cask of ice, as this kind of literature stinks in the nostrils of the working people.

I. BOOKMAN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 1.

A Sample Social Democrat.

To THE PEOPLE.—The disreputable crew, which goes in New York under the name of "Social Democratic Party" being afraid that some of the intelligent New York working men, especially those living in the lower East Side, may not yet know them, evidently wanted to make sure. To accomplish their purpose of furnishing full information on themselves, they nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court a certain individual by the name of Boudin. This man Boudin, (or Boudinoff) was once locked up in the Tombs for stealing a bundle of newspapers from the down town office of the American News Co. I, myself, being a newsdealer and located one block from Mr. Boudin's stand, asked, at the request of his relatives, the now notorious Louis Miller, to defend Mr. Boudin. "Mr. Boudin himself sent from prison for the lawyers, M. Hillkowitz, (at present known under the name of Hillquit, the Kangaroo leader), and S.O. Pollock. Roman Lewis, ex-editor of the Anarchistic "Freie Arbeiter Stimme," furnished for the consideration of \$15.00, a bondsman to bail Mr. Boudin out.

At the request of his relatives, Comrade Tourof, Mr. Friedman and some other newsdealers persuaded the superintendent of the American News Co. to drop the case.

At present that same trinity of "Lawyers" are the leaders of the so called "Social Democratic Party," and as the man, fittest to represent the Kangaroos on the S. D. P. ticket, they nominated this Mr. Boudin, for the Supreme Court, a fellow, who, by the clemency of the superintendent of the American News Co., was saved from a term in jail FOR STEALING.

ING.

A HILLMAN-RUSSIN.

Newsdealer.

125th street, 7th avenue.

New York.

New York, Nov. 2.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. McD. CLINTON, IA.—1. All such matters should



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR PARTY.**  
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

**Canadian Socialist Labor Party.**  
London, Ont., Nov. 4.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Haselgrove elected to the chair. Asplund absent and excused. Minutes of the last meeting adopted as read.

Communication from W. L. Brower of the S. T. & L. A. re sending delegate to the convention. As the N.E.C. finds it impossible to send delegates at the present time, the communication was filed.

Comrade Ross was appointed to act in conjunction with Comrade Asplund to draw up the report of the convention and hand to secretary for mailing to Sections.

Request from Section St. Thomas, Ont., that a speaker be sent there Thursday, 7th inst., at their expense. Haselgrove appointed.

Secretary instructed to write Section Hamilton re situation of the movement there.

Adjourned. I. P. Courtenay, Sec'y.

## Iowa Notice.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa.

Comrades:

Your State Committee has the unpleasant task on hand to inform you, that we will not appear on the ballot this fall. The nomination papers were called in late, so as to get the necessary number of signatures easily, but were found to be too many short to remedy, before the date for filing; so through fault on both sides we are barred from this election.

Now while at it, I wish to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that we cut but a sorry figure in the fight for our cause compared to neighboring states. Up comrades and do your duty, your sympathy is very sweet, but it does not pay printers bills, nor the work of organization.

We like to see your letters but would sooner see your application for membership. You as well as I know, that whoever wants to be free must themselves strike the blow—and last but not least, push the Party papers—that's the backbone of the movement. Let's hear from you.

Yours truly,  
Eric C. Matson,  
102 Howes street,  
Clinton, Iowa.

## Notice to Sections of Greater Boston.

The committee on Union picnic, with new delegates from Boston, Lynn, and Salem met at Everett on Sunday, Oct. 20, a permanent organization was formed with Chas. A. Johnson as chairman. Amos P. Jones, treasurer and Albert M. Grant secretary.

It was decided to hold a ball on Friday evening, Feb. 21, 1902, if satisfactory arrangements can be made for the same. Sections Somerville, Medford, Cambridge, Woburn and Malden were not represented and it is desired that delegates from these sections make an effort to be present next Sunday, Nov. 3, at 2 p. m., meeting to be held at Everett headquarters, 154 School street, room 3.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

## Canton, Ohio.

All members and sympathizers of the S.L.P., now residing in Canton, Ohio, are urged to attend a meeting to be held on Sunday, November 10, 2 p. m., at 1106 High street, Canton. Comrades! You certainly understand the necessity of organization in order to do effective work, and it is your DUTY to be present at this meeting, as steps are to be taken to place Section Canton on such a footing as to be worthy of the name of a section of the Fighting S.L.P.

John Jurgens.

## S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

November 10—J. A. McConnell, "Lessons from the Campaign."

November 17—Jos. Frece, "Old and New Trade Unionism."

November 24—Wm. Adams, "The Wages of the Competitive System."

## Frank Jordan's Dates, Homeward Bound.

Comrade Frank Jordan, on his way from New York City to Indianapolis will speak at the following places:

Albany, November 16.

Troy, November 17-18.

Schenectady, November 19.

Subsequent dates will be published as soon as sections along the route have been heard from.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## Section Peoria, S. L. P.

will hold its first season entertainment and dance November 11, at South Side Turner Hall. A select program, speaking, good singing and fine music. Dancing commences 10 o'clock. Every comrade should attend and bring friends.

The Committee.

## Pittsfield, Mass.

Joseph Sultaire, 178 Second street, Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected organizer of Section Pittsfield, S. L. P.

Herman Koepke.

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged \$2411.00

10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 35.00

Stanton Pleasure and Educational Club, N. Y. City 35.00

R. Haas, 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y. City 5.00

S. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Section Seattle, Wash. 25.00

Section Providence, R. I. 22.75

Section Woonsocket, R. I. 6.25

12th A. D., N. Y. City:

Darmstadter 50

B. Rothstein 25

Mrs. Rothstein 25

Altman 10

Machinists' Local 190, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburg, Pa. 5.00

Branch Braddock, Section Allegheny, Co., Pa.

August Clever 2.00

John Dorschaw 1.00

Christ Clitch 1.00

Alphonse Murra 50

J. E. Carlson, Preston, Wash. 2.60

Section Easton, Pa. 3.00

Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.

H. Jackson 2.00

William J. Burns 1.00

James Coulter 1.00

Nicholas Bertel 50

Maurice Weiss 50

John Martin, (sympathizer) 1.00

Patrick McCann, (sympathizer) 1.00

David Woodings, (sympathizer) 1.00

August Miller, (sympathizer) 1.00

James Noon, (sympathizer) 1.00

James Davidson, (sympathizer) 1.00

A. Brookschild, (sympathizer) 1.00

Wm. Ryan, (sympathizer) 50

Wm. Phillips, (sympathizer) 50

Patrick Woods, (sympathizer) 25

34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City:

A. Gollerstepper 1.00

K. C. D., N. Y. City:

Adolph Klein 1.00

W. Lipschitz 1.00

11th and 13th A. D., N. Y. City:

13th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.

Irving Kinyon 5.00

Clarence Pickett 2.00

Local 191, S. T. & L. A.

Anton Fenrich 1.00

Jacob Stump 1.00

Karl Malmberg 1.00

Jacob Kreiling 50

Ed. Fornot 25

Branch 26, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.

Wm. G. Comen 5.00

Jas. Clark, Jr. 5.00

Wm. Krumm 2.00

H. B. Mangold 2.00

F. A. Uhl 1.00

Chas. Kessler 1.00

Geo. W. Abel 1.00

Wm. A. Staley 1.00

Chas. Hammerbocher 1.00

Jas. Ellick 50

J. R. O'Donnell 1.50

W. E. Kephart 50

Geo. J. Staley 1.00

Thos. Lawry, Pittsburg, Pa. 2.00

Section Bridgeport, Conn. 3.00

W. Skroki, Vallejo, Cal. 5.00

Section Quakertown, Pa.

D. C. Wismer 5.00

E. C. Radenbush 1.00

E. E. Musselman 50

H. Wismer 3.00

Joel Wismer 50

W. G. Hayer 1.00

David Herat 50

Wm. Kollo 1.00

Cash 50

Martin Muller 1.00

Section Roanoke, Va. 25.00

7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 36.00

Section Milford, Conn. 10.00

Section Stoneboro, Pa.

A. P. Huels 50

David Watts 50

David Thompson 1.00

Section Boston, Mass. 5.20

(This amount, together with the \$28.00 previously acknowledged, was donated by the following:

20th Ward Branch, \$15; 23d Ward Branch, \$4.20; 18th Ward Branch, \$3; 15th Ward Branch, \$5; 12th Ward Branch, \$2.)

B. Elde, Red Wing, Minn. 5.00

R. E. Folde, Red Lake Falls, Minn. 1.00

Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn. 1.00

H. Gill, 30th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00

15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Leo. Aftengren 50

Albert Gouldhart 50

Wm. Garrity, Akron, Ohio 2.25

Six members of Section Philadelphia, Pa. 1.75

Gust Almqvist, Providence, R. I. 1.00

Chas. Peterson, Providence, R. I. 1.00

10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9.00

John Burke, Section No. Hudson, N. J. 3.00

21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4.75

Niles C. Madsen, Los Angeles, Cal. 50

Section New Haven, Conn. 2.52

Section New Haven, Conn. 2.92

Section Belleville, Ill.

Edward Haerlich 1.00

Walter Goss 1.00

Wm. Lami 1.00

Wm. Yochum 1.00

Joseph Kiefer 1.00

Charles Markham 1.00

Wm. Warner 50

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 5.00

George F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. 7.00

J. F. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00

Frank Gregson, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00

Andrew Bernasconi, Northfield, Vt. 50

R. G. Rarig, N. Y. City 1.00

Total \$2,751.75

(Through a typographical error the 35th A. D., N. Y. City, was credited with \$25 in the DAILY PEOPLE of Oct. 27th, which should have been 30th A. D.)

EDWARD DITTRICH,

Cashier.

Section South Hudson, N. J.

A meeting of Section South Hudson is hereby called to meet at Ganshorn's Hall, 143 Beason avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday November 10, 2.30 P. M. It is imperative that every member attend.

Delegate take notice and attend promptly.

JOHN A. EDHART.

## DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Section. A'm't.

Phoenix, Ariz. 81.25

San Jose, Cal. 3.00

Hartford, Conn. 9.00

Rockville, Conn. 2.00

Chicago, Ill. 7.50

East St. Louis, Ill. 2.00

Clinton, Iowa. 4.40

Louisville, Ky. 10.00

Baltimore, Md. 2.50

Everett, Mass. 4.10

Fall River, Mass. 2.00

Lawrence, Mass. 6.05

Lynn, Mass. 7.00

Melford, Mass. 1.85

Salem, Mass. 2.00

Worcester, Mass. 3.25

Duluth, Minn. 6.00

Winona, Minn. 8.25

Section North Hudson, N. J. 2.43

Branch Plainfield, N. J. 1.50

Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

Seventh and Ninth 1.00

Eighteenth 3.00

Twentieth 1.00

Twenty-sixth 6.00

Twenty-eighth 2.00

Thirtieth 6.00

Thirty-second and Thirty-third 9.00

34th and 35th, (Bronx) 18.34

Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

Fifth 2.30

Seventh 30.00

Tenth 1.50

Twelfth 1.50

Nineteenth 7.50

Twenty-first, Branch 2. 1.00

Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y. City. 8.00

Onondaga Co., N. Y. 35.30

Richmond, Co., N. Y. 3.00

Rochester, N. Y. 4.00

Schenectady, N. Y. 3.55

Cleveland, Ohio. 5.45

Hamilton, Ohio. 2.50

Erie, Pa. 3.25

Homestead, Pa. 1.00

San Antonio, Texas. 5.00

Salt Lake City, Utah. 2.00

Richmond, Va. 3.00

Seattle, Wash. 4.50

Edward Dietrich, Cashier.

Hugo Vogt,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Lyon Fund.

J. H. Simpson, N. Y. City. 1.00

Otto Bauman, Holyoke, Mass. 1.00

J. Langenover, Hartford, Conn. 50

F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn. 50

S. G. Harrison, Hartford, Conn. 85

M. Lechner, Hartford, Conn. 25

A. P. Huels, Stoneboro, Pa. 25

W. G. Knight, Pueblo, Col. 1.00

Simon Cashmaker, Pueblo, Col. 1.00

Jacob Frank, Pueblo, Col. 50

Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, Col. 1.00

Total \$8.25

Financial Report of the Middle West Circuit for October.

RECEIPTS.